academies London - Royal College of Physioners

DISPENSATORY

OFTHE

Royal College

OF

PHYSICIANS

IN

LONDON:

WITH

Some NOTES relating to the Manner of COMPOSITION,

AND

REMARKS on the Changes made in most of the Officinal Medicines, from their first Prescribers down to the present Practice.

By JOHN QUINCY, M. D.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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ENGRAPHES C BETTO BESTOR

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READER

T may be necessary to inform the Reader how this Work comes to appear in English, both with regard to the Honour of the College, who have published it in a learned Language proper only for such Designs; and in excuse for my own un-

dertaking it.

The College, it is well known, had taken all possible care to prevent their New Dispensatory from coming into the Hands of such who have neither Right nor Capacity to make use of it: But notwithstanding their utmost Endeavours for this End, the Publick was soon advertised of Intended Translations; and from such Quarters as gave too great a Jealousy of the Performance. This induced many to desire

To the Reader.

desire an English Edition by one they could confide in, as the only means in such a Circumstance to keep it out of the Hands of those who might not do it Justice. And this, with their kind Opinion of my undertaking it, were the only Motives which have prevailed with me in this Affair.

What I have here taken the Liberty of subjoining to some of the Prescriptions, will, I hope, be received with that Candour which is due to every well intended Performance. My Design herein hath chiefly been to lead those whom it most concerns into some Acquaintance with the Theory of Pharmacy, and suggest to them some additional Hints relating to the Manner of Composition, which they might not, perhaps, otherwise have been duly apprised of. Some pains I have likewise taken in tracing many of the officinal Medicines back to their original Prescribers, that by comparing the Changes they have from time to time under-

To the Reader.

undergone, such Persons may better disce n the Reasons for many Alterations now made.

The Catalogue of Simples hath been composed with so much Care and Exactness by the College, that in distrust of my own Abilities, I have been obliged to the Assistance of a very skilful Botanist, to whom I have had occasion for making my publick Acknowledgments on a like Account heretofore.

In a Work of this kind no one will be surprized to hear of Cavillers, because there are some unhappy enough to want such Occasions of crowding themselves into Notice, and who pick up a poor subsistence by finding fault with their Betters. Nor is it possible to settle any medicinal Forms to a general liking, perhaps not to that of every Member of the Community who is consulted in their Composure; but how much soever private Judgment is to be indulged in some Matters, yet where a standard of this kind is necessary, Conformity

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To the Reader.

is so too; and who can have a less disputable Right for the making such a Standard, than those in whom our Laws have lodged the sole Power, and in whom the whole World acknow-

ledges the greatest Abilities?

In the Task I have here ventured to assume, it hath given me Concern to have had so frequent occasion to remark upon the Sophistications which Chymists and Wholesale Dealers practise in the Preparation and Composition of some of the most efficacious Medicines. It is a Grievance not honestly to be passed by in silence; but it is to be hoped that the late Vigilance and frequent Visitations of the Shops by the College, will in time find out those Impostures, and do Justice to the Prescriber, and to the Patient, by the Execution of that Authority which they are legally in Possession of against such Offenders.



THE

PREFACE.

UR Predecessors had a just Regard Os both to their own Honour and the Publick Advantage, when they first undertook to publish a Dispensatory; a Work not less laborious, than at that time necessary: For when by a peculiar Instance of Royal Goodness, it was committed to them to preside over, and adjust the Rules of Practice in Medicine, not only in this City, but throughout the whole Kingdom; they rightly judged they should be wanting to themselves as well as to their Patients, in any Neglect to ascertain and constitute Laws for the Composition of Medicine, and establish a Standard, to which all should be equally obliged to conform. This Work, which they earnestly set about, was accomplished with equal Industry; and in the last Century their Dispensatory passed through many Editions, with Enlargements and Emendations, by the Fellows of the Col-But lege.

But how great soever their Diligence was in this Work, it hath lately, upon a Review of the Shops, been discovered, that both many Medicines were wanting, and that many were likewise made differently, at the pleafure of the Compounder, and which was not owing so much to the Fault of the Apothecary, as to a disuse of many Simples, and the inaccurate and imperfect description of others. It hath therefore, by the President and College, been thought proper to bring the whole again under Examination; who, as they have undertaken it with their united Assistance, so they have succeeded, in rendring it more correct, and better suited to the Intentions of Cure than heretofore; and that a London Dispensatory, unanimously approved of by the College, will not meet with dislike from others. But what we have chiefly done in this Edition, the Reader may understand in the following Particulars.

The Catalogue of Simples is entirely new as to its Method; every Plant being distinguished, not only by those Names known in the Shops, but also by such as are sometimes used by the more accurate Writers in Botany. They who are sensible how easily Plants of the same Genus and Name may be confounded with one another, will readily perceive the necessity for such a distinction as is here used, to prevent any Mistakes.

We have rejected a great Number of Simple Waters; and contented our selves with those only which are capable of being kept good, and which retain some Tast, Flavour or Virtue, of the Plants from whence they are drawn.

Here is greater Care taken for the distillation of Compound Waters: For almost every Water had a different way of being made in different Shops, every one following his own pleasure in the Management; so that if we look to the old Compositions, with regard to their Virtues, we shall find the Apothecary kept to no Rule in making, and consequently that the Physician could have none in prescribing: It was highly necessary therefore to bring this Matter to some Standard; particularly in adjusting the Degree of Strength to which those Spirituous Liquors ought to be drawn: And in the distillation of these Waters, it is in a peculiar manner contrived to make the Process as little troublesome and difficult as possible. The same Care we have also taken with the Syrups; the Number of which we have studi-ously contracted, because many of them were both tedious and useless.

Very considerable Alterations are made likewise in the external Remedies: And the Ointments and Plaisters which are added, have not been without the Advice of those who now practise

practice in Surgery among us with the greatest Reputation.

We have expunged some things as useless, and others we have altered, because they were both injudicious and repugnant in their Intentions. We have thrown out all those things which owed their rife to Superstition, and a false Philosophy; and endeavoured as far as the Nature of such things would admit, to reduce all to the Test of Reason and experience. We have had a due Regard to Antiquity; but not so much as to retain any thing purely on that Account. Many things are interspersed which are new, but none without the Experience and Authority of the most eminent Physicians of the present and preceding Age. And in the whole we have consulted to have a good Choice of Medicines in a moderate Compass; to supply those who have either a regard for Antiquity, or are pleased with greater Productions; those who delight in Simple Medicines, or approve of more laboured Compositions; and lastly, that every thing necessary or convenient should be in readiness for all Intentions a Physician may be directed to in his Practice.

And the Royal Goodness hath concurred in these our Endeavours, in establishing this for a Standard of Composition throughout England, by a Law, we shall with all Alacrity an Application take Care that it be com-

ply'd with, so far as our Authority extends: and more especially within the Compass of this City.

Thus, candid Reader, we take leave; wishing your Endeavours, in the use hereof, may concur with ours for a Common Good, and the Publick Health, which is the sole End we have had regard to in this Work.



The



The WEIGHTS are

Grain. Grain. Scruple. Dram. Ounce. Pound.	marked \(\begin{cases} \frac{\gammar}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\
20 Grains 3 Scruples 8 Drams 12 Ounces	make Si Scruple. I Dram. Ounce. Pound.

The most usual Measures are,

A Spoonful, which contains half an Ounce of Syrup, and three Drams of distilled Waters.

A Glass, containing an Ounce and an half;

and

A Gallon, containing eight Pints.

A Pound, which in English we call a Pint, is used in measuring Wines, and is always understood, when we speak of Wine or aqueous Liquors,

Simple and Compound

WATERS, TINCTURES,

AND

Medicated Wines and Vinegars.

The Common simple Distilled WATERS.

All the Herbs from which Simple Waters are drawn, ought to be green, fresh, and a little bruised. They are to be raised by a Sand-Heat, or an Alembick with its Refrigeratory; and such a Quantity of Spring-water is to be allowed as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. For the most Part one Gallon may be conveniently drawn from eight Pound of green Herbs.

From the LEAVES and BUDS of

OTH the Wormwoods, Angelica, Carduus B. Succory, the greater Celandine, Eyebright, Fennel, Fumatory, Hyssop, Marjoram, Baum, Mint, Parsley, Plantane, Peneroyal, Oak, Rue, Saxifrage, and Meadow Sweet.

2 Compound Simple Distilled Waters.

From the FLOWERS of

Oranges, Chamomile, Beans, Lillies of the Valley, Red Poppies, Cowflips, Piony, Rosemary, White, Red and Damask Roses, Elder and Limes.

From the FRUITS of

Citrons the Peel, Rasp-Berries, Green Walnuts and Black Cherries. From twelve Pounds of the latter of which, bruised with the Stones, draw one Gallon.

From an ANIMAL

Froggs-Spawn.

" Herein is made a very great reduction of the " Simple Waters, and certainly with good Reafon, because there were not only many before ordered of no efficacy, but likewise were they of numerous, that a great deal of needless trouw ble and expence were employed to keep them « all in readiness. It may possibly be disputed, whether all these now retained, are of Impor-" tance or Efficacy enough to deserve it, but it is to be remembred, that very little dependance " is put upon any Simple Water, they being feldom used but as Vehicles to things of greater Virtue; and in many Circumstances a Vehicle is fo much the better, for being destitute of any " Medicinal Flavour or Taste, as it the more er gratefully conveys down what the greatest Stress " is laid upon.

The Distilled and Compound WA-

The Herbs are to be chosen green, unless particularly ordered to the contrary. In defect of those which are green, about a fourth part of the dry may be substituted, and so much Spring Water is to be allowed as will prevent their burning to the Still.

AQUA ABSINTHII minus Composita.

The lesser Composition of Wormwood Water.

Take of the Leaves of dried Wormwood two Pounds; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds two Ounces; and of Coriander Seeds half a Pound. Insuse them all in four Gallons of French Brandy, and draw off

the fame quantity by Distillation.

After the same manner (with an Omission of these Seeds, and for that Reason an Augmentation of four Times the Quantity of Herbs) are made Waters from the whole Plants of Angelica, Baum, Mint, Sage, &c. The Flowers of Rosemary, Seeds of Carraway, lesser Cardamoms, Anise, &c. Juniper Berries, Orange, Citron, and Lemon-Peel, &c.

"This differs chiefly from the former, by sub"stituting Cardamom and Coriander Seeds in room

" of the Aniseeds, which makes it more cordial

" and grateful to the Stomach; the Anifeeds

" yielding too foul an Oil to fuit it for fuch Pur-

" poses.

4 Distilled and Compound Waters.

AQUA ABSINTHII magis Composita.

The greater Composition of Wormwood Water.

Take of the Sea, and Common Wormwood dryed, each one Pound; of Sage, Mint, and Baum dryed, each two handfuls; of the Roots of Galangals, Ginger, Calamus Aromaticus, and Elicampane; of the Seeds of Sweet Fennel and Coriander, each three drams; Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, each two Drams; of the leffer Cardamoms and Cubebs, each one Dram. Cut and bruife the Ingredients as they require, and after infufing them for some time in twelve Pints of French Brandy, draw off the same Quantity by Distillation.

"This differs from the former in rejecting Liquorice Root and Raisins, which can have no
effect in Distillation; and in allowing a greater
proportion of Spirit, and more to be drawn off;
the former being too much loaded with the
oily Ingredients to admit either of its being fine
to the Eye, or grateful to the Stomach.

AQUA ANGELICÆ magis Composita.

The greater Composition of Angelica Water.

Take of Angelica Root and the Leaves of Carduus, each fix Ounces; of Baum and Sage, each four Ounces; of Angelica Seeds fix Ounces; and of Sweet Fennel Seeds nine Ounces. Let the dryed Herbs and Seeds be grofly bruifed, and to them add of Cinnamon two Drams; of Cloves and Mace, each one Dram and half; of Nutmegs and the leffer Cardamom Seeds, each one Dram; of Cubebs and Galangal Root, each one Dram and a half;

of Jamaica-Pepper and Saffron, each one Dram. Infuse them in two Gallons of French Brandy, and draw off as much by Distillation.

" This hath rejected the Species Diamoschu Dul-" cis, and Aromaticum Rosatum, that were in the " former, one of those Compositions being also "wholly expunged this Difpenfatory, and in " their room are added Spices more convenient-" ly answering the same Intentions.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ Compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take Flowers of Lavender one Gallon, pour upon them four Gallons of French Brandy, and thereunto add fresh Flowers of Sage, Rosemary and Betony, each one handful; of Burrage, Buglofs, Lilies of the Valley and Cowflips, each two handsfull; of the Leaves of Baum, Feverfew, and the Orange-Tree fresh gathered, of the Flowers of Stochas, Oranges and Bay-Berries, each one Ounce. Digest these together, and draw off in B. M. two Gallons and an half. Then add of the outer Bark of Citrons, and of yellow Saunders, each fix Drams; of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and Mace, of the leffer Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, each half an Ounce; of Aloes Wood one Dram. Digest these for twenty four Hours, and filter the Spirit; then, if it be thought proper, add of Musk, Ambergrease, and Saffron, each half a Scruple; Red Roses dryed, and red Saunders, each half an Ounce. Let the Spices be tyed up in a thin Bag, and suspended in the Spirit.

"Herein is avoided the needless Trouble of a " double Distillation, as it was before ordered, and " the Piony-feeds omitted, as of no use in a Com-" position B 3

6 Distilled and Compound Waters.

" position of such an Intention, notwithstanding fome Parts of the same Plant agree well enough

therewith. The Sweets also are here left at Dis-

" cretion, because in many purposes they are dis-

agreeable to the main End of the Composition; proving to some particular Constitutions the op-

" posite to a Cordial, or a Cephalic, which this

" Medicine is in the highest Degree.

SPIRITUS CASTOREI.

Spirit of Castor.

Take of the best Russia Castor, four Ounces; of the dryed Flowers of Lavender, an Ounce; of Sage and Rosemary Flowers, each half an Ounce; of Cinnamon six Drams; of Mace and Cloves, each two Drams; of French Brandy rectifyed six Pints. And let the whole quantity of Spirit be drawn off in B. M. so that the Ingredients be left quite dry.

"This is left exactly as in the old Dispensatory, without any Alterations; as being a Medicine well contrived both in the Qualities and Proportions of its Ingredients, to answer the Intentions of an efficacious Cephalick.

SPIRITUS CROCI.

Spirit of Saffron.

Take four Ounces of the best English Saffron, infuse it in four Pints of French Brandy, and draw off two Pints and an half in B. M.

"This hath heen heretofore ordered with feveral Repetitions of Spirit and Distillations; but
considering the good uses the Residuum may be
put to of making a Tincture, Syrup, or Extract,
that Pains may be well spared, and the Spirit

er the

" Saffron.

AQUA RAPHANI Composita.

Compound Horse-Radish Water.

Take of the Leaves of both the Scurvy-graffes, fresh gathered in the Spring, each six Pound; bruise them and press out the Juice, and to it add the Juices of Brooklime and Water-Cresses, each one Pint and an half; of Horse-Radish Root two Pounds; of Arum Root fresh six Ounces; of Winter's Bark and Nutmegs, each sour Ounces; of Lemon Peels dryed two Ounces; of French Brandy sour Pints; and draw off by Distillation eight Pints.

"This hath rejected the Bryony Root, which is ordered in a large quantity in the old Dispension fatory, but nauseates the Flavour of the Water, and gives no Virtues suitable to the main Intention of the whole. The Arum Root is likewise herein increased in its Quantity, it being ordered

" in the former but half an Ounce, whereby the "Medicine is rendred yet more pungent, and

" more efficacious as an Antiscorbutic, or a Nephritic, both which Purposes it is calculated for.

AQUAPEONIE Composita.

Compound Piony Water.

Take Lilies of the Valley Flowers fresh gathered one Pound, and insuse them in two Gallons and an half of French Brandy; and to the same put of Lime Flowers half a Pound; of Piony sour Ounces; of the Male Piony Root two Ounces and an half; white Dittany and long Birthwort, of each half an Ounce; of Missetoe of the Oak and Rue, each

B 4

two Handsful; of Piony Seeds husked ten Drams; and of the Seeds of Rue three Drams and an half; of Russia Castor, Cubebs and Mace, each two Drams; of Cinnamon an Ounce and an half; of Rosemary Flowers six Pugils; of Stocchas and Lavender Flowers, each four Pugils; of Betony, Clove, and Cowslip Flowers, each eight Pugils; of the Juice of Black Cherries four Pints, and from the whole draw off by Distillation four Gallons.

"This hath left out some of the infignificant Ingredients that were in before, and particularly the Squills; and avoided also the Trouble of a double Distillation, which was altogether need-less. This is the same as was originally inserted by the College in their first Dispensatory, under the Title of Aqua Antipileptica Langii.

AQUA EPIDEMICA.

Plague Water.

Take of the Leaves of Celandine, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Roman Wormwood, Dragon, Agrimony, Baum, Scordium, the lesser Centaury, Carduus Betony and Mint, each two Handsful; of the dried Angelica Root, Zedoary, and Gentian, each one Ounce; of the Virginia Snake-Root half an Ounce. Let them be infused in one Gallon of French Brandy, and draw off ten Pints by Distillation.

"This very much differs from the old Dispenfatory, and besides the Addition of many new
Herbs, leaves out the Masterwort, Piony and
Butter-Bur Roots; insomuch that the Intention
of the Medicine seems changed from an Alexipharmic into a Cardiac. It is taken from Shipton's Additions to the former Dispensatory.

AQUA

AQUA GENTIANA Composita.

Compound Gentian Water.

Take Gentian fliced one Pound and an half; of the Leaves and Flowers of the Lesser Centaury, each four Ounces: Infuse them in six Pints of French Brandy, and distil eight Pints.

"This differs not at all from the former, but in the Change of White Wine for French Brandy. The Extract may most conveniently be made from the Residuum after Distillation.

AQUA THERIACALIS.

Treacle Water.

Take of the Juice of green Walnuts four Pints; of the Juice of Rue three Pints; of Carduus and Baum, each two Pints; of the fresh gathered Butter-Bur Roots one Pound and an half; of Burdock one Pound; of Angelica and Master-wort, each half a Pound; of green Scordium four Handsful; of old Venice Treacle and Mithridate, each eight Ounces; of Lemon Juice two Pints; of French Brandy one Gallon and an half. Draw off by Distillation three Gallons and an half, and then add four Pints of distilled Vinegar.

"This omits the needless and ridiculous Circum"france in the former, of depurating the Lemon
"Juice before Distillation, and very prudently
"adds the distilled Vinegar afterwards, instead of
"putting it into the Still; because with such Ma"nagement it effectually answers all its Intentions,
"and risques less hazard of carrying along with
the Medicine any Part of the Metal, with which

the Alembick is made, as all Acids are apt to do.
"This

To Distilled and Compound Waters.

"This stands in the old Dispensatories under the

"Title of Aqua Theriacalis Stilititia, to distinguish it from the Aqua Theriacalis per Insussio-

" nem ordered in the Leyden and some other Dis-

" pensatories.

AQUA BRYONIÆ Composita.

Compound Bryony Water.

Take of the Juice of Bryony Roots four Pints; of the Juice of Rue and Mugwort, each two Pints; of the leaves of Savine three Handsful: Motherwort, Catmint and Peneroyal, each two Handsful; of Basil and Dittany, each one Handsful and an half; of Fresh outer Peel of Oranges four Ounces; of Myrrh two Ounces; of Russia Castor one Ounce; Spirit of Wine eight Pints, and draw off twelve Pints by Distillation.

"There is no Alteration made in this, except in ordering a French Spirit for Canary; it being by all received for a well contrived Composition for the Intention of an Hysteric.

AQUA IMPERIALIS.

Imperial Water.

Take of dried Citron-Peels, and Orange-Peels, of Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, each two Ounces; Roots of Cypress, Florentine Orrice, and Calamus Aromaticus, each one Ounce; of Zedoary, Galangal and Ginger, each half an Ounce; of the Tops of Lavender and Rosemary, each two Handsful; of the Leaves of Bays, Marjoram, Baum, Mint, Sage and Thyme, each one Handsful; of the Flowers of white and red Roses, each half an Handsful; Damask-Rose Water four Pints; of French Brandy one Gallon, and draw off ten Pints by Distillation.

"This remains as in the former, only with the common Alteration of Spirit for Wine; and the whole concurs to make a very grateful Cordial and Cephalic.

AQUA MIRABILIS.

The Wonderful Water.

Take of Cloves, Galangals, Cubebs, Mace, the leffer Cardamoms, Nutmegs and Ginger, each jone Dram; Juiceof the greater Celandine half a Pint; French Brandy two Pints and an half, and draw off the same Quantity by Distillation.

"This remains as before, unless with the common Alteration of Spirit for Wine; and will
want either Precipitation, or Filtration to separate the oily Parts, which make it milky, and
disagreeable to the Eye.

AQUA DOCTORIS STEPHANI.

Dr. Stevens's Water.

Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, Galangal, Cloves, Nutmegs, Grains of Paradife, of the Seeds of Anife, fweet Fennel, and Caraway, each one Dram; of the Leaves of Thyme, Mother of Thyme, Mint, Sage, Peneroyal, Rosemary, Flowers of red Roses, Chamomile, Origanum and Lavender, each one Handful: of French Brandy six Pints, and draw off one Gallon by Distillation.

"This likewise agrees with the former Prescription in the old Dispensatory, unless in the Exchange of Spirit for Wine, and all the Ingredients will suit the main Intention of a Cephalic, a Cordial, or a Carminative.

12 Distilled and Compound Waters.

AQUA PROTHERIACALIS.

A Succedaneum for Treacle Water.

Take of the Leaves of Scordium, Scabius, Carduus, and Goats-Rue, each two Handsful; of Citron-Peel and Orange-Peel dried, each half an Ounce; Seeds of Citrons, Hart-Wort, and Treacle-Mustard, each one Ounce; of the Flowers of Marigolds and Rosemary, each one Handful; Cinnamon two Drams; of French Brandy two Pints; and distil off six Pints.

- "The Carduus Seeds, and the Carduus Water are in this omitted as infignificant, the rest
- " continuing much as before, and is defigned to
- be used as the Treacle Water, when that proves
- " deficient in Seasons not fit to make it.

AQUA LIMACUM Tenuis.

A small Snail Water.

Take of the Leaves of Baum, Mint, Harts-Tongue, and Ground-Ivy, of the Flowers of Archangel, Mallows, and Elder, each one Handful; or Snails washed, and the white of Eggs, each four Ounces; of Nutmegs half an Ounce; and of Cows Milk one Gallon; distil according to Art, either in B. M. or a Sand-Heat.

If this be drawn with fix Pints of Cows Milk, and two Pints of Canary, it is titled the stronger Snail Water.

- "This very much differs from any before or-
- dered in the old Dispensatory; all the Ingredients are easily procured, when the Snails are
- " in Season; and the Water may be made either
- " way, without much Trouble, Care being taken
- to prevent an Empyreuma.

AQUA

AQUA LACTIS ALEXITERIA.

Alexiterial Milk-Water.

Take of the Leaves of Meadow-Sweet, Carduus B. and Goats-Rue, each fix Handsful; of Mint and Wormwood each five Handsful; of Rue three Handsful; of Angelica two Handsful. Pour three Gallons of new Milk upon the Ingredients when bruifed; and distil in B. M. or a Sand-Heat.

"The Ingredients in this are the same as in the former, but the Quantities somewhat altered.

AQUA CINNAMOMI Tenuis.

Small Cinnamon Water.

Take eight Pints of Spring Water, and twelve Ounces of Cinnamon bruised: insuse, and draw off with an Alembick.

AQUA CINNAMOMI Fortis.

Strong Cinnamon Water.

Take one Pound of Cinnamon grofly powdered, and one Gallon of French Brandy: draw off by Distillation ten Pints.

- " The former of these is not in the old Dispen-
- " fatory, but somewhat like it ordered in that of
- " Bates: and the latter is before under the Title of
- " Spirit of Cinnamon.

AQUA NEPHRITICA.

Water against the Stone.

Take of the best Flowers of White-Thorn four Pounds; of Nutmegs bruised three Ounces: infuse

14 Distilled and Compound Waters.

them together in a close Vessel, with two Gallons of generous White-Wine, and draw off by Distillation twelve Pints.

"This was much prescribed by the late Dr. Rad"cliffe, but not in the former Dispensatory.

AQUAFL. CHAMÆMELI Composita.

Compound Chamomile-Flower Water.

Take of dried Chamomile-Flowers one Pound, of the outer Peel of Oranges two Ounces; of the Leaves of common Wormwood and Peneroyal, each two Handsful; of the Seeds of Anife, Cummin, and sweet Fennel, of the Berries of Bay and Juniper, each one Ounce; insuse them in one Gallon of French Brandy, and draw off double that Quantity by Distillation.

"This is not so troublesome by much as the former Water under the same Title in the old

"Dispensatory; and the Ingredients are much

" more justly fuited to the Intention of a Carmi-

" native, for which it is chiefly defigned,

" Under this Division of Waters are lest out,

of what were in the former Dispensatory, the Aqua Bezoartica, Cælestis, Hungarica, Lumbri-

" corum Magistralis, Maria, Papaveris Composita,

" Scordii Composita, and Terebinthina; and herein

" is added the Aqua Nephritica, and Cinnamomi;

" fome also stand here under the Title of Waters

" which before were in the Division of Spirits, as

ce the Spiritus Absinthii magis Compositus, and the

Spiritus Angelica Comp. Spiritus Cinnamomi, &c.

Some Compositions also under the Title of Spirits

" before are here wholly rejected, as the Spiritus

" Aurantierum, &c.

" And one general Amendment is made in all distilled compound Waters in ordering French " Brandy instead of Wine, unless in two or three, " where the Reason for not doing it is very ob-" vious. For when the Wine comes to be drawn " over in a Quantity only that leaves it equivalent " to the Strength of a Standard-Spirit, it is the " fame as if a fuitable Quantity of Spirit had been or put into the Still in its Room; but where the " Composition is designed for any Intention that " requires it to be small and soft, Wine, especially "Canary, may better be accommodated thereunto. "In short, through the whole of this Class the Con-" veniency, Elegance, and Efficacy of each Comof position are much better studied than in the old "Dispensatory, and many useless Medicines whol-" ly rejected.



A'QUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ. Medicated Waters for external Uses.

AQUA CALCIS.

Lime Water.

Take one Pound of Quicklime, and pour upon it twelve Pints of boiling Water: After the Ebullition ceases, and the Lime is settled to the bottom, pour off the clear for Use.

"This is kept in readiness for various Uses, both internal and external.

AQUA STYPTICA Camphorata.

Camphorated Styptick Water.

Take of Camphorated Vitriol one Ounce; steep it in three Pints of Spring Water, and let it stand till the Fæces are fallen to the bottom.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA.

Sapphire coloured Water.

Take one Pint of Lime Water, of Sal Armoniac one Dram and an half: Let them be dissolved together, and then stand in a Brass Bason till the Liquor becomes tinged of a Sapphire Colour.

· AQUA ALUMINOSA.

Alum Water.

Take of Red-rose and Plantane Water, each one Pint; of White Sublimate and Rock-Alum, each two Drams: Let the Alum and Sublimate be rubbed together, and be both boiled with the Waters, in a Glass Vessel having a narrow Neck, to the Consumption of half the Quantity; and after Five Days, when the Fæces are settled, pour off the clear for use.

These are chiefly for External Uses, and most commonly come under the Direction of a Surgeon, in Ulcers and Cutaneous Eruptions. The Steam of the Alum water, when boiling, is carefully to be avoided by the Operator, because it may have bad Effects from its possonous Qualities. It was first prescribed by Fallopius, Chap. 93. De Morbo Gallico.



TINCTURÆ.

Tinttures.

TINCTURA CROCI.

Tincture of Saffron.

Take half an Ounce of the best Saffron, digest it six Days in eight Ounces of Treacle Water, and strain it for use.

It is also otherwise made with Canary and French Brandy.

"In the two latter Menstruums the Saffron preferves its Tincture best, because any thing acid foon fades it, although here it is ordered in dou-

" ble the Quantity to what it was in the former

" Dispensatory.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Tincture of Castor.

Take of Russia Castor powdered half an Ounce, and let it stand in cold Digestion, in half a Pint of the Spirit of Russia Castor, for ten Days; and then strain it for use.

"The Proportions here are exactly as in the former, though in half their Quantities only, of what they were before ordered.

TINCTURA PAPAVERIS Composita.

Compound Tincture of Poppies.

Take of the wild Poppy-Flowers one Pound, of Nutmegs fliced three Drams, of white Sugar

two Ounces, of French Brandy four Pounds. Draw out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.

"This was before ordered to be distilled, but remains in the Tincture with much greater Efficacy, is as grateful to the Palate, as when in a Water, and more beautiful to the Eye.

TINCTURA THERIACALIS.

The Alexipharmick Tinsture.

Take of French Brandy, and the best Vinegar, each two Pounds, of Venice Treacle and Mithridate, each half a Pound; digest them in a gentle Heat, and strain out the Tincture for use.

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"This was not received by the College until
the Publication of the last Dispensatory before
the present; and it is here altered from that, only in substituting a French Spirit instead of the
Wine, wherein Rue-Seeds had been distilled;
which was a Trouble without any proportionable Advantage.

TINCTURA VIRIDIS.

The Green Tincture.

Take of Verdigrease half an Ounce, of yellow Arsenick six Drams, of Alum three Drams. Boil them together in one Pint of white Wine to the Consumption of half the Quantity; and, after it is cold, add to it of Rose and Plantain-Water, each six Ounces.

"This likewise hath not been received by the College, until the Dispensatory before the present, and in that Nightshade Water was ordered, where Plantain is here substituted, because that

" is not now directed to be made amongst the fimple Waters.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM. Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Rhubarb three Drams, of Gum-Guaiacum one Dram and an half; of Gum-Lac one Dram, of Cantharides bruised two Drams, of Cochineel half a Dram; insuse in a Pint and half of rectified Spirit of Wine; and strain for use.

"This was never before in the College Difpensatory; and has the Reputation of a very great Physician now living for its first Contri-

" ver. The digestion may be forwarded by a flow heat in a close Vessel, though it is not par-

" ticularly so ordered.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh half an Ounce, of Salt of Tartar two Drams; mix them well together, and put them into a moist Place for a Week; then add to them eight Ounces of rectified Spirit, and draw out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.

"This was not before ordered but by Bates.
"The Salt of Tartar is directed to lye with the
"Myrrh in a moist Place, because the Air
"dissolves it so into the Body of the Gum, that
"when it comes into the Spirit it much sooner
gives its Tincture than it otherwise would do.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ Composita. Compound Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of the best Aloes, and Myrrh, each one Ounce, of French Brandy one Pint, digest and strain for use. "This

" This is exactly as in the former.

TINCTURA SULPHURIS.

Tincture of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur two Ounces; of French Brandy one Pint; digest and strain the Tincture. This may also be drawn with Spirit from the Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur, boiled to a Dryness in a Bath-Heat.

"This was not in any former Dispensatory of the College, and is ordered for its greater Con-

" veniency of taking, than the Ballams of Sul-

" phur, because they will not so readily mix with any small Vehicles. It is indeed amongst

"Shipton's Additamenta, with some small Varia-

"tions of no great Moment; for there is ordered

" Salt of Tartar, which feems needless, because

" there is a Sufficiency of that already in the Liver

" of Sulphur to dispose it to a ready Solution in the

« Menstruum.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM SYDENHAMI.

Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium two Ounces; of Saffron one Ounce; of Cinnamon and Cloves, each one Dram; of Canary fixteen Ounces: Digest these together in a Bath-Heat for three Days: and when the Fæces are settled, pour it off for use.

"This was not before received into the College Dispensatory, its Invention being since the
Publication of the last; but it hath commonly
been ordered in Practice.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM TARTARIZATUM.

Tartarized Liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium two Ounces; of Saffron one Ounce; of Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Aloes Wood, each one Dram; Tincture of the Salt of Tartar two Pints: Digest for some Days, then strain the Liquor, and evaporate it to half its Quantity.

"This is among Shipton's Additamenta to the last College Dispensatory; and is by many efeemed for the Tartar, which is judged to open the Body of the Opium, so that it the more freely gives its Tincture, and makes it not so adhesive and agglutinating. It differs likewise but little from what Wilson has in his Course of Chymistry.

TINCTURA HIERÆ.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Take of the Spices of Hiera Picra one Ounce; of White Wine one Pint: Digest, and then strain off the fine Liquor. After the same manner may it be made with a French Spirit.

"This was not in the former Dispensatory, but "Shipton's Additions to it, under the Title of "Tinctura Sacra seu Hiera, with some small Va"riations, as the Cochineel, which has no re"gard to the Medicine, but as it heightens the "Colour: The Proportion of the Species likewise "is but half there to what it is here; which made a requisite Dose to some Persons more than the Quantity of Wine or Spirit therein was agree"able to, especially if taken in a Morning. It is "indeed"

- " indeed doubted by fome whether the Men-
- " struum will take up above a certain Quantity.
- " of the Ingredients, especially of the Aloes,
- " which if right, the former of Shipton may be
- " as strong as this; but it does not seem proba-
- " ble, because the Aloes is capable of Solution
- " and Impregnation to a very great Quantity in
- " almost any Liquor.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ VIRGINIANÆ.

Tincture of the Virginia Snake-Root.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root powdered two Ounces; of the Tincture of the Salt of Tartar fixteen Ounces: Digest so as to draw out a Tincture.

"This likewise from Shipton's Additamenta, and was never before received by the College.

TINCTURA ROSARUM RUBRARUM.

Tincture of Red Roses.

Take half an Ounce of Red Rose Leaves well cleared of the white Heels, and thirty Drops of Oil of Vitriol; pour upon them in a glased earthen Vessel two Pints and an half of boiling Spring Water, and let them stand close covered for three Hours; then strain off the Liquor, and put to it three Ounces of fine Sugar-Candy.

"This is exactly as before ordered; tho' in the making most drop in the Oil of Vitriol after the Water is poured upon the Roses.

ELIXIR SALUTIS.

Elixir of Health.

Take of Sena Leaves cleared of their Stalks four Ounces; of Guaiacum Chips, of dry'd Elicampane Root, of the Seed of Anile, Caraway, Coriander, and of Liquorice Root, each two Ounces; of Raifins stoned eight Ounces; of French Brandy six Pints. Steep them together cold for four Days, and then strain out the Spirit for use.

"This is in Shipton's Additamenta, where he fays, that some likewise add Salt of Tartar, Rhubarb, Scanmony, Jallap, &c. in order to make it operate more briskly; for, as here directed, the purgative Ingredient, which is the Sena only, bears so small a proportion to the quantity of Spirit, in a Dose sufficient for a Purge, that it is too strong for most Persons who have not been accustomed to spirituous Liquors. It therefore is now to be deemed rather a Carminative than a Cathartic; and in some Cholic Pains it gives great Relief as such.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI. Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb one Ounce and an half; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds, and Saffron, each two Drams; of Liquorice Root half an Ounce; of French Brandy one Pint, and make into a Tincture.

This is ordered by Bates, with some Variations, but not before now received by the College, tho' they have considerably amended it, and particularly in throwing out the Sugar Candy

" Candy and stoned Raisins, which have nothing

" to do with the main Intention of the Medi-

« cine.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI.

Tincture of Hellebore.

Take of black Hellebore Root two Ounces; of Salt of Tartar one Dram; of Cochineel one Scruple; of French Brandy one Pint: Draw out the Tincture by a warm Heat.

"This is a much more simple Medicine than the Tinctura Melampodii in Bates, and is much

" more efficacious, there being nothing to be depended upon but the Hellebore. The Salt of

"Tartar is added, as in many other Tinctures, to

open the Root, and make it give a Tincture the

" more freely; for lixivial Salts greatly break and

" divide all adhesive, viscid, and resinous Sub-

" flances.

SPIRITUS VINI CAMPHORATUS.

Camphorated Spirit of Wine.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine one Pint; of Camphire one Ounce, and mix them together.

" The Camphire will foon melt in the Spirit,

" like Sugar in Water. It is ordered by Bates

" with the same Quantity of Camphire, and but

" half so much Spirit. It is chiefly used exter-

" nally.
" Under this Form are added several Medicines

" not before directed by the College; and such as

" better preserve the Virtues of the Ingredients, than if continued in any other manner: Be-

« sides

"fides the greater Elegance of the Medicines, and more Convenience of taking particularly in the *Tinctura Papaveris Composita*, which was before distilled; and in the *Tinctura Sulphuris*, before ordered with oily Menstruums into a Balsam, which made it very nauseous to take.



VINA MEDICATA.

Medicated Wines.

VINUM BENEDICTUM.

The bleffed Wine.

Take of the Crocus of Metals powdered one Ounce; of Canary one Pint and an half; let them infuse together a sufficient time, and then strain off the clear Wine.

"In that of the former Dispensatory there was ordered one Dram of Mace, which is here just- ly rejected as having nothing to do with the Intention of a Vomit.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM.

Steel Wine.

Take of the Filings of Steel one Ounce; of Saffron in Powder two Drams; of Mountain Wine one Pint: Infuse them together cold for three Days, stirring them often during that time, and then strain it for use.

- "The Saffron in the former Dispensatory was in so trifling a Quantity as eight Grains, and
- " therefore very justly amended in this: A stron-
- " ger sort of Wine is likewise here ordered, because if it be too small it acquires a Sharpness, e-
- " specially in hot Weather, and makes the Medi-
- " cine very nauseous to the Stomach.

VINUM SCILLITICUM.

Squill Wine.

Take one Pound of white Squills divided and dried; put them into a Glass Vessel, and pour upon them of old French white Wine eight Pints; let them macerate fourteen Days, and then frain off the Wine for use.

"This was before ordered to stand in Infusion double the time, which was liable to dissolve " the Squills fo much as to make the Wine too " flimy for use.

VINUM VIPERINUM.

Viper Wine.

Take of dried Vipers cut into pieces No. fix; digest them three Days with a gentle Heat in two Pints of Canary, and then strain out the Wine for use.

"This was not before in any Dispensatory of the College, but added to the last by Shipton in " his Appendix; but there it is directed with Live-" Vipers, and the Quantity of Wine triple to what " it is here.

"There are many Medicines under this Class " in the old Dispensatory that are here rejected, as s the Vinum Absinthites, Anthosatum, Cerasorum " Nigr. Elleboratum, &c. and certainly with good er reason; because their Intentions are much better " provided for in other Forms more suitable to the

Nature of the Ingredients, and more convenient

es for taking.

ACETA MEDICATA.

Medicated Vinegars.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Distilled Vinegar.

Take enough of the best Vinegar to fill two thirds of a Retort, which place in Warm Ashes, and distil first with a moderate Heat, to bring over the Phlegm; then Increase the Fire by degrees so as to finish the Operation with a strong Heat.

"This is directed for the Treacle Water, which in the former Dispensatories was injudiciously di-

" rected to be drawn off amongst the other Ingre-

c dients; as may be feen in the Notes thereupon.

ACETUM SCILLITICUM.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take that part of the Squills between the outer Leaves and the Core, cut it into small pieces, which cleanse and expose to Heat for thirty Days; and put one Pound of it into a Bottle with six Pints of the best Vinegar; and in the Summer time let the Vessel, close stopped, be placed in the Sun for thirty Days; then open it, and strain it out for use.

"This is sometimes used of itself, but chiefly,

" made into Oxymel Scilliticum.

"There are a great many medicated Vinegars before ordered, which are left here as useless, and

" quite out of the common extemporary Prescriptions.

DECOCTA

DECOCTA, INFUSA, & SYRUPI.

Decoctions, Infusions, and Syrups.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO CLYSTERE.

Common Decoction for Clysters.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, Violets, Pellitory of the Wall, Beets, and Mercury, each one handful; of Chamomile Flowers two Pugils; of Sweet Fennel Seed half an Ounce; of Linfeed two Drams; and boil them in a sufficient Quantity of common Water to strain off one Pint.

"All these Ingredients so well agree in their ge"neral Intention, that they are retained exactly as before, and in the same Quantities.

DECOCTUM EPITHYMI.

Decoction of Dodder of Thyme.

Take of the Chebulan, and Indian Myrobolans, each half an Ounce; of Arabian Stochas and Sena, each one Ounce; of Fumitory half an Ounce; of Eupatorium five Drams; of Polypody of the Oak fix Drams; of Turpeth Root half an Ounce; of Spring Water four Pints. Boil all together to two Pints, and then add of the Dodder of Thyme and stoned Raisins, each one Ounce; and give them another Boil together. When taken from the Fire, add of Black Hellebore-Root; of Agaric, and Salt of Tartar, each half an Ounce. Let them stand in Insusion together ten Hours, and then press out the Liquor.

Decoctions, Infusions, and Syrups. 31

"This differs from the former chiefly in the Proportions of the Ingredients, the last three be-

" ing greatly enlarged in their Quantities, and Salt of Tartar put in the room of the Sal Gem. But

" it is so seldom prescribed, that very few, if any,

" are accustomed to keep it by them.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE.

Pettoral Decottion.

Take of Raisins stoned one Ounce; of Dactyls No. six; of fat Figs No. eight; of Barley cleansed one Ounce. Boil these in three Pints of Spring-Water to the Consumption of a third Part; towards the end putting in of Liquorice Root half an Ounce; of the Leaves of Maiden Hair, Ground-Ivy, Scabius, and Coltssoot, each one handful: Let them stand in Insusion a quarter of an Hour, and then strain out the Liquor.

"This differs from the former in ordering those Ingredients which want the least boiling to be

" put in at last: In substituting Ground-Ivy in-

" stead of Hyssop, which was too hot for the ge-

" neral Intention of the Medicine, especially in hectick Constitutions, where it is often wanted;

" and in rejecting the Jubebs, and Sebestians, which

" were certainly needless, and loaded the Medicine

" with Ingredients to no purpose.

DECOCTUM TRAUMATICUM.

The Vulnerary Decoction.

Take of Sarsaparilla two Ounces; of the greater Comfrey, and Liquorice Roots, each six Drams; of white Dittany two Drams; of stoned Raisins two Ounces; of the Shavings of Hartshorn half

3 2 Decoctions, Infusions, and Syrups.

an ounce. Boil in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water to strain off four Pints; adding towards the latter end, of the Leaves of St. John's Wort, Agrimony, Plantain, and Ground-Ivy, each half an handful; of the Flowers of the greater Daify one handful; of Nettle Seed two Drams; and strain out the Liquor for use.

"This is greatly different from the former, and er rejects a great many useless Ingredients, with which that was crowded.

LAC VIRGINALE.

Virgins Milk.

Take of Rock Alum four Ounces, and boil it in two Pints of Spring Water till a third part is confumed: Then take of Litharge of Gold half a Pound; of the best White Wine Vinegar a Pint and an half, and boil again to one Pint; then strain both, and shake them together until they incorporate into a white Mixture.

"This is exactly as in the old Dispensatory, and

" is folely for external Uses.

" Under this Form is left out only of what was in the former Dispensatory, the Decoctum Sena

"Gereonis, which was a very injudicious Composi-" tion; and the Decoctum Amarum, which is also

" much better supplied in the next Class of Infu-

es fions.

INFUSA.

Infusions.

INFUSUM AMARUM SIMPLEX.

The Simple Bitter Infusion.

Take of Gentian Root, and Galangals, each one Dram; of the Tops of Roman Wormwood two Drams; of the outer Peel of Sevil Oranges dryed, and of the lesser Cardamom Seeds, each one Dram. Insuse them in one Pint of boiling Water, and when it is cold strain out for use.

"This is greatly preferable to what was before ordered both for Neatness and Efficacy.

INFUSUM AMARUM SOLUTIVUM.

The Opening Bitter Infusion.

Take of the Tops of the lesser Centaury, of Chamomile Flowers, each one Pugil; of Gentian Root half a Scruple; of Rhubarb one Dram; of Sena Leaves picked from Stalks, and Carduus Seeds, each one Dram; of the lesser Cardamoms half a Dram: Pour upon them five Ounces of boiling Water, and strain it when cold.

"This is also greatly mended, to any before ordered, on the same accounts as the foregoing.

INFUSUM SENÆ.

The Infusions of Sena.

Take of Alexandrian Sena one Ounce and an half; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds two Drams; of Salt of Tartar three Drams: Pour upon them one Pint of boiling Water, and strain out when cold.

"This is greatly preferable to the usual Decoc"tum Gereonis, now rejected; tho' some who va"lue the Salt of Tartar only as it strikes a Colour,
and beautifies a Tincture, or helps to open the
Ingredients, for which purpose it is frequently
ordered, think the Quantity herein an over Proportion: But such are to consider that it is here
directed as a purging Ingredient; and that as
fuch it hath frequently been ordered by the most
minent in Practice, and particularly by Riverius,
who prefers it to be the Cream of Tartar as a Cathartic.

"There hath not been any Forms under this Denomination in any preceding Dispensatory of the College; those sew that are here ordered being before under the Title of Decoctions; which is an improper way of Management for such Ingredients, because the bare Insusion, as here directed, is sufficient to draw out the Virtues that are required; whereas in boiling they would in a great measure be lost, and particularly by the Evaporation of all the volatile and aromatic Parts. This Form is indeed much used in extemporaneous Prescriptions, as very suitable to that Dispatch which Cases that call for them may require: But it is not well fitted

for keeping in Readiness, as most of the officinal Compositions, because such Medicines will

" foon decay, especially in warm Weather; tho'

" there is little occasion for being so prepared be-

" forehand, because they are very quickly made.



SYRUPI.

Syrups.

SYRUPI ALTERANTES.

Alterant Syrups.

SYRUPUS de ABSINTHIO SIMPLEX.

The Simple Syrup of Wormwood.

Take of the clarified Juice of common Worm-wood, and of clarified Sugar, each four Pints, and boil them together into the Confishency of a Syrup.

After the same manner are prepared the Simple Syrups of the Juice of Succory, of Ground-Ivy, of Raspberries, of the outer Peel of Walnuts, of Coltsfoot; and also of other Juices that are not acid.

"This Syrup hath hitherto been but little, if e"ver made, although directed in the former Difpensatory, yet in none of the College before
that, because it is hardly ever ordered in extemporaneous Prescriptions, and not in any officinal
Medicine but the Pil. Ruffi; and that hath been
coustomed chiefly to be made up with Syrup
for Lemons, or some other pale Syrup, for the
fake of preserving the beautiful yellow of the Ingredients, which the Goodness and Freshness of
the Medicine is mostly judged by, and which is
"much

"much spoiled by a brown Syrup: But such a
"Nicety ought not to take place of a more important Quality; and that is the Intention of the
"Medicine, which is undoubtedly better preserved by a use of what the College hath here ordered: Not to say any thing of the Obligations on many accounts that every Composer lies under punctually to conform to the Prescription,

SYRUPUS de ABSINTHIO COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Wormwood.

Take of common Wormwood moderately dried half a Pound; of Red Rose Leaves two Ounces; of Spikenard three Drams; of old strong White Wine, and Juice of Quinces, each two Pints and an half: Let them insuse together warm in an earthen Vessel for a whole Day, then gently boil in a Bath-Heat, and strain out the Liquor; and with two Pound of white Sugar boil it up to the Consistence of a Syrup, S. A.

"This is as old as Mesue, whose Prescription it originally was, and is exactly the same as in the preceding Dispensatories: But of late it is so seldom used in extemporaneous Prescriptions, that it is hardly ever to be met with in the Shops.

SYRUPUS ACETOSUS.

Syrup of Vinegar.

Take five Pound of fine Sugar, and of White Wine Vinegar two Pound: Let the Sugar be melted in a hot Water Bath, so as to make them into a Syrup, S. A.

"This is exactly as before directed, where there is also a compound Syrup of Vinegar; but here justly rejected as not worth making.

SYRUPUS de ALTHÆA.

Syrup of Marshmallows.

Take of Marshmallow Root two Ounces; of Grass, Asparagus, and Liquorice Roots cleansed and of Stoned Raisins, each half an Ounce; of the Leaves of Marshmallows, common Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Saxifrage, Pimpinel, Plantain and the white and black Hellebore, each one handful; of red Cicers one Ounce; of the sour greater and lesser cold Seeds, each three Drams. Insufe them for a whole Day in six pints of Water; then boil it to sour Pints; to which when pressed out and strained, add three Pounds and an half of white Sugar, and boil up to a Syrup in a Bath Heat, S. A.

"This Syrup is originally ascribed to Fernelius, and has remained unaltered in all the College Discrepensatories. If it is not boiled up to a good Confistence it is also so apt to ferment in warm Weather, that makes it very troublesom to keep.

SYRUPUS de ARTEMISIA.

Syrup of Mugwort.

Take of Mugwort two Handsful; of Peneroyal, Calaminth, Origany, Baum, Dittany of Crete, Savin, Marjoram, the lesser Centuary, and Rue, each one handful; of Fennel, Smallage, and Parsly Roots, each one Ounce; of Juniper Berries, of the Seeds of Lovage, Parsley, Smallage, Cubebs, and the Roots of Asarum, each half an Ounce,

Ounce. Let these be cleansed, cut and bruised, as they require, and boil them in twelve Pints of Water to eight Pints. To the expressed Liquor, add of Cinnamon, and Spikenard, each three Drams; of white Sugar six Pound, and boil up to a Syrup, S. A.

- "This hath thrown out abundance of infiginficant and troublefome Ingredients which were
- " formerly crowded into it: It hath also rejected -
- the needless Labour of a Distillation, and left
- " the Virtues of the Ingredients much better in a
- " Decoction, which is in every respect as well fit-
- " ted for the form of a Syrup, as if made from
- sthe Water Distilled.

SYRUPUS de BERBERIS.

Syrup of Berberies.

Take two Pints of the fine Juice of Berberries, and one pound and an half of very fine Sugar: Boil them in an earthen glased Vessel to the Consistence of a Syrup.

- "This, as all acid Syrups, requires a very leifure-
- " ly Heat to melt the Sugar; for hasty and much
- " boiling not only hurts the Pungency of the acid,
- " but also subjects the Medicine to run into a Can-
- " dy. It is ordered in a glased earthen Vessel, be-
- " cause such Juices are apt to erode, and take up
- s part of any Metal they are put into.

SYRUPUS CAPILLORUM VENERIS.

Syrup of Maiden-Hair.

Take of Maiden-Hair five Ounces; of Liquorice Root two Ounces: Infuse them for twenty four Hours in six Pints of hot Water; then after D4 a gentle a gentle Boiling in a Bath-Heat, press out the Liquor; and to four Pints of it clarified, put of fine Sugar three Pounds, and boil up to a Syrup, S. A.

" This remains exactly as before directed.

Syrup of the Infusion of Clove-Gillyflowers.

Take of Clove-Gillyflowers, with the white Heels cut off, one Pound; let them steep a whole Night in two Pints of Spring Water; then strain the Liquor, and boil it up into a Syrup in a Bath-Heat with two Pounds of the finest Sugar, S. A.

"Double the Quantity of Sugar to the same Quantity of Flowers and Water was before ordered, which was sufficient to give the Consistency of a Syrup as soon as dissolved: But this requires so much boiling before it comes to that Body, that great care must be taken not to spoil the Beauty of its Colour, which two hasty an Heat will easily do.

SYRUPUS de CINNAMOMO.

Syrup of Cinnamon.

Take of the best Cinnamon, a little bruised, three Ounces; infuseit for three Days in a sufficient Quantity of hot Spring Water to strain off a Pint, and put to it half a Pound of the finest Sugar; and with a gentle Heat boil it up to a Syrup.

After the same manner, only with White Wine instead of Water, Syrups may be made of the Seeds of Anise, of Sweet Fennel, of the Clove Spice, of

Nutmegs, of Ginger, &c.

"All these were before ordered into Syrups, and they well enough suit the Form, provided the Heat made use of is not hasty enough to exhale the volatile Parts, which it will do without great care.

SYRUPUS è SUCCO CITRIORUM.

Syrup of the Juice of Citrons.

Take one Pint of the clear Juice of Citrons; of fine Sugar two Pounds; and boil into a Syrup with a gentle Fire.

After the same manner are made the Syrups of wild Apples, Oranges, Berberries, Cherries, Quinces, Lemons, Woodsorrel, Mulberries, Goosberries, and other clarified acid Juices.

"But in all these the same Cautions are to be used as before hinted in the Note under Syrup of Berberries.

SYRUPUS CORTICUM CITRIORUM.

Syrup of Citron Peels.

Take five Ounces of the outer yellow Citron Peel, full ripe and fresh; of Kermes Berries, or in their stead, of the imported Juice two Drams; of Spring Water three Pints: Steep them together for one Night in a Bath-Heat; and to the strained Liquor put two Pounds and an half of sine Sugar; and with a moderate Heat boil up into the Consistence of a Syrup.

After the same manner are prepared Syrups from the Peels of Oranges, and Lemons.

"But care must be taken that with too hasty
"an Heat the aromatick Flavour be not evapora"ted.

ted. This is as old as Mesue, and in some former Dispensatories it was ordered to be scented with some Grains of Musk; but that is here justly rejected, as what will agree but with very see few Persons.

SYRUPUS CYDONIORUM.

Syrup of Quinces.

Take fix Pints of the clear juice of Quinces; boil it gently till half is evaporated, and at times take off the Scum that rifes upon it; then put to it three Pints of red aftringent Wine, and of fine Sugar four Pound; which boil into a Syrup, that may be aromatized with Cinnamon one Dram and an half; of Cloves and Ginger, each two Scruples.

"This hath also Mesue for its Author, and hath been retained in all the Dispensatories of the College; tho' the preceding to this gives the liber- ty of making it with one Pint of the Juice of Quinces only, and two Pounds of Sugar, and only melting them together, as the other sub-acid and Austere Syrups; and that way the Shops have been of late most accustomed to make it.

Syrupus de Erysimo. Syrup of Hedge Mustard.

Take of Hedge Mustard fresh gathered six handsful; of Elicampane Root, and Coltssoot, also very fresh gathered, and Liquorice Root, each two Ounces; of the Leaves of Borrage, of Succory, and Maiden-Hair, each an Ounce and an half; of the Cordial Flowers, and the Flowers of Rosemary and Betony, each half a handful; of Aniseeds half an Ounce; of stoned Raisins two Ounces: Let them infuse together a whole Day in Water and Mead, of each two Pints and an half; of the Juice of Hedge Mustard eight Ounces. Boil them in a Bath Heat; and to the Liquor strongly presented out and clarified, put four Pounds and an half of Loaf Sugar, and boil to Syrup in the same Heat, S. A.

"This was not in the first of our College Discrepensatories, although received into the preceding, and yet continued: Nor has it been the Custom to provide it by the Shops, because so seldom, if ever, ordered in extemporaneous Prescriptions. It is a Composition originally of Lobelius, who had a strange Opinion of the Ingredient from whence it takes its Name; and he seemed most to value it as a powerful detergent, and pectoral.

Syrup of Liquorice.

Take of fresh Liquorice, cleansed and bruised, two Ounces; of white Maiden Hair one Ounce; of Hyssop half an Ounce: Pour upon these three Pints of boiling Spring Water; and after twenty four Hours Insusan in Bath Heat, strain out the Liquor and clarifie it; and with the best Honey and fine Sugar, of each ten Ounces, boil it up to a Syrup in Bath-Heat, S. A.

"This was a Contrivance of Mesue, and continued in all the College Dispensatories without
Alteration.

Syrup of Pomegranates.

Take of white Sugar one Pound and an half; of the Juice of Pomegranates made fine one Pint: Let it be made into a Syrup with a Bath-Heat, S. A.

"This requires the same Cautions as the acid and sub-astringent Syrups before-mentioned."

Syrup of Poppies, or Diacodium.

Take of white Poppy Heads well dried fourteen Qunces; and after twenty four Hours Infusion in eight Pints of Spring Water, boil them well; and to the expressed Liquor, put twenty four Ounces of Sugar, to be boiled into a Syrup.

"This is altered from the former both in rejecting the black Poppies, and in the Proportions; the white here answering to the Quantities of both before. This Syrup will not bear
the usual way of Clarification, without losing
much of its Strength as an Opiate. And such
difference will happen on one account or other
with the utmost Care, as renders it difficult to
be made always of the same strength.

SYRUPUS de MENTHA. Syrup of Mint.

Take of the Juice of sweet and sub-acid Quinces, and of the Juice of sweet and acid Pomegranates, each one Pint and an half; of dried Mint half a Pound; of red Roses two Ounces: Let them stand in Maceration one whole Day; then boil in a Bath-Heat to half its Consumption, strain the Liquors, and with four Pounds of Sugar make it into a Syrup.

"This is as old as Mesue, and hath been continudefined by the College in their Dispensatories withdefined out Alteration, excepting that in the last is left out the Directions for aromatizing it with Nutdefined megs, as was at first ordered. The dried Mint dimbibes so much of the Juices, that it requires a ftrong Expression to get out the Quantity required with but very little boiling.

SYRUPUS MYRTINUS.

Syrup of Myrtles.

Take of Myrtle Berries two ounces and an half; of the white and red Sanders, of Sumach, of Balaustins, Berberries, and red Roses, each an Ounce and an half; of Medlars sliced one Pound, bruise as required, and boil in eight Pints of Water to four Pints; and to that when strained add of the acid Juice of Quinces, and Pomegranates, each six Ounces: Then with four Pounds of Sugar boil into a Syrup; adding the Juice towards the latter end.

"This is originally afcribed to Nicolaus, and hath been continued by the College without Alterations, excepting in the Addition of one Pound of Sugar in the present Orders.

Syrup of Wild Poppies.

Take of the fresh Flowers of Wild Poppies two Pounds, and pour upon them four Pints of hot Spring Water. The next Day press it out, and repeat the Infusion with fresh Flowers, and then make it into a Syrup with a Bath Heat, with as much Sugar as there is of the strained Liquor.

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"This remains exactly as in the foregoing; tho"
the common Practice of the Shops hath been
accustomed to make one Infusion only with just
enough Water to cover and scald the Flowers:
And it is possible to give it so much from the

"Flowers, as will turn the Syrup roapy and full of Clods; continuing them long in Infusion

will also subject it to the same Faults.

SYRUPUS de Pomis Alterans.

The Alterant Syrup of Apples.

Take of the Juice of Fragant Apples four Pints; of the Leaves of Garden and Wild Bugloss, and of Violet Flowers each one Pound: Boil in a Bath-Heat, and to the clear strained Liquor put seven Pound of the finest Sugar, with one Pint of Damask Rose Water, and make into a Syrup, S. A.

"This hath Fernellius for its first Inventor, and is here altered in nothing of any Moment from what it was when first received into their Dispensatory by the College.

SYRUPUS de PÆONIA Compositus. Compound Syrup of Pionies.

Take of fresh Piony Roots, both the kinds, cut into slices, and infused a whole Day in White Wine, each an Ounce and an half; of Contrayerva Root half an Ounce; of Mountain Osier (Bastard Lovage, six Drams; of Rosemary with its Flowers one handful; of Betony, Hyssop, Origany, Ground Pine, and Rue, each three Drams; of Aloes Wood, Cloves,

Cloves, and the leffer Cardamoms, each two Drams; of Ginger and Spikenard, each one Dram; of Stocchas and Nutmegs, each two Drams and an half. After one Day's Infusion in fix Pints of Warm Spring Water, boil in a Bath-Heat to the Consumption of a third Part; and to the Liquor afterwards strained through a Flannel Bag, put four Pounds and an half of the finest Sugar, and boil up into a Syrup with a moderate Heat.

"This was ordered before with the distilled Water of Piony Roots; but as no such thing is now made, common Spring Water is substituted, as the other was a needless Trouble. The College did not at first receive this Composition into their Dispensatory, and I do not remember it in any but that immediately preceding this. Many of the Ingredients are liable to Evaporation in their best Parts, without a careful and slow Heat in every Part of the Process.

Syrup of Hore-Hound.

Take of the Leaves of fresh white Hore-Hound two Ounces; of Liquorice, Polypody of the Oak, Smallage, Sweet Fennel Roots, and of Sage and Betony each halfanOunce; of the Leaves of white Maiden-Hair, Origanum, Hyssop, Calaminth, Thyme, Scabious, Savory, and Coltssoot, each fix Drams; of the Seeds of Anise and Quinces, each three Drams; of stoned Raisins two Ounces; of sat Figs number ten: Let these stand in a warm Digestion for a whole Day in eight Pints of thin Mead; then boil in a Bath Heat; and to sive pints of the Liquor, strongly pressed out, and settled clear, put two Pounds of clarified Honey, and as much fine Sugar,

Sugar, and boil up to a Syrup; which may be flavoured with one Ounce of Florentine Orrice Root.

"This is a Contrivance of Fernelius, and hath pass'd through all the College Dispensatories, even into this, without any Alterations of moment; the Substitution of Quince Seeds for those of Cotton being the chief.

SYRUPUS de QUINQUE RADICIBUS.

Syrup of Five Roots.

Take of the Roots of Butchers Broom, Sweet Fennel, Asparagus, Parsley, and Smallage, each two Ounces; of Spring Water six Pints: Digest them together warm, and then boil them in a Bath-Heat. To four Pints of the Liquor strongly pressed out and clarified, put sive Pounds and an half of fine Sugar, and make into a Syrup in the same Heat, S. A. adding to it at the latter end eight Ounces of Vinegar.

"This hath Mesue for its Author; but the first Dispensatories of the College put but three Pounds of Sugar. It makes a very grateful Syup trup by the help of the Vinegar, and is frequently prescribed amongst aperient Pectorals. The whole Ingredients are in the preceding Dispensatory to this, ordered under the general Name of the five opening Roots; and under which common Denomination they are frequently express'd by the medicinal Writers.

SYRUPUS de Rosis Siccis.

Syrup of dried Roses.

Take four Pints of hot Spring Water, and in it infuse half a Pound of Rose Leaves hastily dried in the Sun; the next Day press out the Liquor, and with two Pounds of Sugar boil it up to a Syrup, S. A.

"This is ordered so anciently as by Mesue, and hath been retained the same in all the Dispension fatories of the College.

SYRUPUS de STOECHADE.

Syrup of Stochas, or French Lavender.

Take of Stocchas Flowers four Ounces; of Rosemary Flowers half and Ounce; of the Herbs of Thyme, Calaminth, and Origany, each one Ounce and an half; of the Seeds of Rue, Piony, and Sweet Fennel, each three Drams. Digest these one or two Days in a sufficient Quantity of hot Spring Water to pressout five Pints clear; to which add of the finest Sugar five Pounds and an half, and make into a Syrup by a Bath-Heat according to Art. It may be aromatized with some drops of the distilled Oil of Cinnamon.

"This is directed by Mesue; but it is here al"tered from what it was when first received into
"the College Dispensatory; for there it was to
"be boiled much more, which by no means a"grees with volatile spicy Ingredients; there was
"also as much Honey as Sugar, and Ginger, with
"Calamus Aromaticus, besides the Cinnamon di"rected to flavour it with at last, by suspending
E "them

"them in a thin Bag, while the Syrup was beiling to a sufficient Consistence.

SYRUPUS de SYMPHYTO.

Syrup of Comfrey.

Take of the Roots and Leaves of the greater and lesser Comfrey, each three handsful; of fresh Red Roses, Leaves of Betany, Plantain, Pimpernel, Knot-Grass, Scabious, and Coltssoot, each two handsful. Bruise them, and press out their Juice; to each Pound of which put one Pound of Sugar; and in the boiling take off what Scum rises, untill it is of a due Consistence for a Syrup.

"This is a Composition of Fernelius, and is continued here as first received by the College, unless with a small Variation in the Quantity of Sugar.

SYRUPUS VIOLARUM.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of fresh Violet Flowers clean picked one Pound, and pour upon them two Pints and an half of hot Water: Cover them down close in a new earthen glased Pot for a whole Day, and then squeeze out the Liquor with a Press; and to every Pint of it put two Pounds of fine Sugar, which dissolve in a Bath-Heat; and take off what Scum arises during its Continuance over the Fire.

"This hath heretofore been a Syrup in mighty "Esteem: Most make the Quantity of Water just so much as is sufficient to scald the Flowers, and receive their Tincture; and the first Dispensatory of the College so orders it. The Colour of this is so very nice, that without great

" great care it may be spoiled many ways, but

"chiefly by putting it into metaline Vessels, or

" using too great a Fire, or continuing it too long upon it.

SYRUPUS è SUCCO VIOLARUM.

Syrup of the Juice of Violets.

This is made with the expressed Juice and double the Quantity, at least, of Sugar melted in a gentle Bath-Heat, as directed in the preceding.

" It is feldom or never made this way; and it will not afford so elegant a Colour as the other,

" tho' it seems to promise more of the Virtues of

" the Flowers.

JULEPUM VIOLARUM.

The Violet Julep.

Take of Violet Flower Water four Pints, and one Pound of Sugar, which made into a Julep, S. A.

"This is a Contrivance of Mesue, and hath been continued in all the College Dispensatories,

" but not, that I ever knew of, ordered in extem-

" poraneous Practice.

SYRUPUS CHALYBEATUS.

Syrup of Stel.

Take of the Salt of Steel two Drams; dissolve it in one Ounce of compound Gentian Water, and add to it nine Ounces of the alterant Syrup of Apples. Or otherwise,

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Take equal Quantities of Steel Wine, and Sugar, and boil them into the Consistence of a Syrup.

"This latter way is commonly practifed, but it is very apt to candy, because the more spirituous any Menstruum is, it is the less suited to dissolve and suspend Sugar: The Salts of the Steel likewise may very probably savour that Attraction on that draws the Sugar in Conjunction therewith into Crystals. This Syrup was never beside fore ordered by the College, but is set down by Shipton, in his Appendix to their last Dispension fatory.

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS.

The Balfamick Syrup.

Take of Tolu Balsam two Ounces, and twelve Ounces of Spring Water, or any of the pectoral Waters: Boil them together in a circulatory Vessel, well luted, in a Sand Heat for two or three Hours. When the strained Liquor is cold, dissolve in it twenty Ounces of fine Sugar, so as to make it into a Syrup, without any Heat.

"This hath not before been received by the College, but is also added by Shipton to their last Dispensatory amongst his Additamenta. The manner of boiling is very justly contrived to prevent any Loss of the finer Parts by Exhalation, which it would do in an open Heat. After the same way may Syrups be made of Benjamin, Storax, or other like Balsams.

SYRUPUS de PETO.

Syrup of Tobacco.

Take of the Juice of English Tobacco three Pints; of Simple Oxymel four Ounces: of Mead one Pint: Digest them together for four Days; then to the clear strained Liquor put two Pounds of Sugar, and make into a Syrup, S. A.

"This hath been ordered by some old Dispenstatory Writers, and practical Authors, but was
never before received by the College into any
Editions of their Dispensatory. It is designed

" for an Emetic.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

Syrup of Saffron.

Take of the English Saffron one Ounce; infuse it in one Pint of Canary; and digest them together in a close Vessel by a gentle Heat for three Days: Then press out the Wine, and dissolve in it twenty Ounces of the finest Loaf Sugar, so as to make it into a Syrup.

"This hath not before been ordered in any College Dispensatory, although much directed in ex-

"temporaneous Practice: And it seems to be one of the best of the simple Syrups, because capable of

" containing enough of the Ingredient in one Dose

to answer some Intention of Consequence, which

" can be faid but of few others.

"These are what the College have thought sit to put under the Title of Alterant Syrups; and

" out of this Class they have rejected abundance

before ordered, as infignificant and in no respects worth the trouble of making. For indeed this

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" Form

"Form requires so much Sugar for the sake only of preserving the Composition, without any regard to its medicinal Intentions, that there is very little Virtue to be expected from the chief Ingredients. So that instead of most of the usual Alterant Syrups, Decoctions may be drank in large Draughts, without any inconvenience, the tenth Part of which could not be conveniently taken at once when loaded with Sugar enough to preserve it in a Syrup.



SYRUPI

SYRUPI PURGANTES.

Purging Syrups.

SYRUPUS de Cichorio cum Rhabarbaro.

Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.

Take of whole Barley, of the Roots of Smallage, Fennel, and Asparagus, each two Ounces; of the Leaves of Succory, Dandelion, Endive, and Sow-Thistle, each two handsful; of Lettice, Liver-wort, Fumitory, and the Tops of the Hop-Tree, each one handful; of Maiden-Hair, Wall-Rue, Ceterach, Liquorice, Winter Cherries, and Dodder, each fix Drams; Boil them in twelve Pints of Spring Water to eight Pints; and in the strained Liquor dissolve and boil six Pounds of white Sugar, till it is of a Consistence for Syrup, S. A. adding towards the latter end twelve Ounces of Rhubarb, and six Drams of Spikenard.

- "This continues the same as the College first received it into their Dispensatory. The Rhu-
- " barb and Spikenard are put into a Rag or thin
- "Cloth, and suspended in the Syrup while it is boiling to a Consistence; but care must be ta-
- to be the in both P com chough to receive in the
- se ken that it hath Room enough to receive in the
- " Liquor, and communicate from the inclosed In-
- " gredients their Tinctures and Virtues.

Syrup of Peach Blossoms.

Take of Peach Blossoms fresh gathered one Pound; let them steep for a whole Day in three Pints of warm Spring Water; then strain out the Liquor, and put the same Quantity of fresh Flowers to it five times more; and to the last straining put two Pounds and an half of the finest Sugar, and boil to a Syrup, S. A.

"This stands as in all the preceding Dispensatories: But most have accustomed themselves
to make it with sewer Insusions, and by pouring
on only so much boiling Water as would wet
the Flowers.

SYRUPUS de POMIS PURGANS. The purging Syrup of Apples.

Take two Pints of the Juice of fragrant Apples; of the Juices of Borage and Bugloss, each one Pint and an half; of the Leaves of Sena picked from Stalks and Dust two Ounces; of Aniseeds half an Ounce; of Saffron, tied into a Nodule, one Dram. Let the Sena and Aniseed steep in the Juices, and after twenty four Hours, and their being just boiled together, strain out the Liquor; to which put two Pounds of white Sugar, and squeezing the Nodule of Saffron frequently between whiles, let it be boiled into a Syrup, S. A.

"This is a Prescription originally of Mesue, and flands in the first Dispensatory of the College, under the Title of Syrupus de Pomis Regis Sapo- ris: It hath received no Alterations since either in the Ingredients or their Quantities.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS de RHABARBARO.

Syrup of Rhubarb.

Take of the best Rhubarb, and of Sena Leaves, each two Ounces and an half, of Violet Flowers one handful; of Cinnamon one Dram and an half; of Ginger half a Dram; of Succory and Fennel Waters, each four Pints. Let them steep a whole Night warm, and then boil the strained Liquor up into a Syrup with two Pounds of white Sugar; towards the latter end mixing with it two Ounces of the Solutive Syrup of Roses.

"This hath but lately been taken into the Dif-"pensatory by the College, and differs here from

what it was formerly in rejecting the Betony Water, because that is not ordered now to be made

" at all; and in putting but two Ounces of the

" Syrup of Roses, which was four before : But these

" are Alterations of no great moment.

SYRUPUS ROSACEUS SOLUTIVUS.

Solutive Syrup of Roses.

Take four Pints of boiling Water, and stir into it as many fresh Damask Rose Leaves as it will contain: Let them stand together in a warm Insusion for twelve Hours, and then press it out strongly. Let this again be heated, and new Flowers stirred in and steeped as before, and proceed to a third Repetition of the same, every time increasing the Quantity of the Flowers put in, in Proportion to the Liquor, which every time will encrease almost one third. When this is all sinished, to six Parts of Liquor put sour Parts of white Sugar, and boil into a Syrup with a Bath-Heat, S. A.

"This is the same as in the last Dispensatory, but at first was ordered to be repeated nine times in the Insusion, but the Shops have been hitten most accustomed to make it from the clarified Juice of the Roses, or from their Residuum after Distillation.

Syrup of the Juice of Roses.

"This is prepared, without any Infusion, from the expressed Juice of the Flowers, with the fame proportions of Sugar to the Quantity of Juice as directed in the preceding.

SYRUPUS ROSACEUS SOLUTIVUS cum SENA.

Solutive Syrup of Roses with Sena.

Take of Sena Leaves picked clean fix Ounces; of Caraway and Sweet Fennel Seeds, each three Drams. After these are first sprinkled over with White Wine, let them be steeped in the above prescribed Insusion of Damask Roses, three Pints for the space of two Days; then strain the Liquor, and boil it up into the Consistence of a Syrup with two Pounds of white Sugar.

"This is exactly as in the former: But therein are likewise many other Solutive Syrups of Roses with Agaric, Hellebore, &c. which are very justly expunged here.

SYRUPUS de SPINA CERVINA.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of the Juice of ripe and fresh Buckthorn Berries, gathered in the Month of September, two Pints: Pints: Let the Fæces subside, and to the clear Liquor add of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, each three Drams; and let them stand in Maceration for the Space of one whole Day; then strongly press it out, and put to it one Pound and an half of white Sugar, to be boiled up to the Consistence of a Syrup in a Bath-Heat.

"This hath not been but until of late received by the College into their Dispensatories. The Spices are commonly tied closely in a thin Bag, and suspended in the Syrup while boiling to a Consistence.

"The College have this time thrown out a vast Number of injudicious and troublesome Compositions of this Class, too long to enumerate here particularly; which will be a great Conveniency in extemporaneous Practice both for the Prescriber and Composer, besides the much more elegant and palatable manner such Intentions are now provided for in other Forms.



MELITA & OXYMELITA.

Honeys and Oxymels.

MEL ANTHOSATUM. Honey of Rosemary.

Take of Rosemary Flowers, fresh gathered, one Pound; of clarify'd Honey three Pounds: Mix them together in a Pot, and keep for use.

MEL HELLEBORATUM.

Honey of Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of White Hellebore dried, and cut into slices one Pound; of common clear Water fourteen Pints: Let them insufe together for the space of three Days, and then leisurely boil it to the consumption of half the quantity of Liquor, and boil it up when strained, by strong Expression, to the Consistence of Honey, with three Pounds of the finest White Honey.

MEL MERCURIALE.

Honey of Mercury.

Take of the Juice of Mercury three Pints; of Honey two Pounds: Let them be depurated and boiled up together, to the Consistence of Honey.

"These are Forms derived chiefly from the "Arabian Physicians, and particularly Mesue" who much used Honey in their Practice. They were at first received by our College, and these "three

three Preceding have been continued down to the present Dispensatory, without any Alteration; but they are not now so much used in extemporaneous Practice, as heretofore; except the last, which is commonly directed in Clysters.

MEL ELATINES.

Honey of Paul's Betony.

Take of clarifi'd Juice of Paul's Betony, and of clarify'd Honey, each four Pints, and boil to a due Consistence.

"This was never before directed, neither by the College, or in any other Dispensatories, that I have met with.

Mer Mororum, vel DiamorΩn.

Honey of Mulberries.

"Take of the Juice of Mulberries, both of the Tree and Shrub, gather'd unripe, and before Sun Rife, and depurated by fettling, each one Pint and an half; of Honey strained and despumated, two Pounds; let them simmer together, in a gentle Heat, to a due Consistence.

MEL ROSATUM.

Honey of Roses.

This is made from one Pint of the Juice or Infufion of Red Roses, and two Pounds and an half of Honey, boiled together into a Consistence.

MEL VIOLACEUM. Honey of Violets.

It is made altogether as the Honey of Roses.
These

"These likewise are in little use, and hardly ever kept in readiness, by the Shops, for that reason, except the Honey of Roses, which is frequently prescribed in Gargarisms, and in many Intentions as a cooling detergent.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX. Simple Oxymel.

Take two Pound of the best Honey; of whitewine Vinegar one Pint, and boil them over a gentle Heat, into the Consistence of a thin Syrup.

OXYMEL COMPOSITUM.

Compound Oxymel

Take of the Roots of Fennel, Smallage, Parsley, Butchers-Broom, and Asparagus, each two Ounces; of the Seeds of Smallage, Parsley, Fennel and Anifeeds, each one Ounce. After the Roots are washed and sliced, and the Seeds bruised, insuse them together in ten Pints of Water, and one Pint and an half of Vinegar. The Day following boil them by a moderate Fire, to the Consumption of a third Part of the Liquor; strain and clarify the Remainder, and mix it with three Pounds of Honey and over a gentle Heat, with continual scumming, boil it to the Consistence of a thin Syrup, S. A.

OXYMEL SCILLITICUM.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of despumated Honey three Pounds, and of the Vinegar of Squills two Pints, boil them together, S. A.

"These are all taken from the Arabian Physicians and chiefly from Mesue, who abound with Forms of the like kind, with Honey; but for their unsitness to keep on account of their discreposition to ferment and candy, with other reasons, the College have now expunged most of them; and the three Oxymels here retained, are now but very seldom met with in Prescriptions, especially the two former, in comparison to what they used to be.



ROB, five SAPÆ & SUCCI.

Robs, or Sapæ and Juices.

ROB, five SAPA Simplex.

The Simple Rob, or Sapa.

Take of the Juice newly expressed from generous and white Grapes, any quantity, and boil it over a slow Fire, until one Pint of it only remains out of three, or it becomes of a Honey Consistence.

Rob of Berberries.

Take of the clear strain'd Juice of Berberries one Pint; of fine Sugar half a Pound: Let them be exhaled in a flow Heat to a due Consistence.

Rob of Cherries.

Take of the Juice of Red Tart Cherries, as much as is thought fit, with half its quantity of fine Sugar, and boil them over a flow Fire as above directed.

ROB de CORNIS.

Rob of Wild Cherries.

Take one Pound of Wild Cherries, and macerate them in a sufficient quantity of Spring Water, till the Pulp can be passed through a Sieve, then evaporate evaporate the superfluous Humidity, add with half a Pound of fine Sugar, boil it up to a due Confistence.

ROB CYDONIORUM.

Rob of Quinces.

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces, as much as you please, and after it is gently boiled to the consumption of a third part, add to it half as much of the finest Sugar, and continue a flow Heat, till it becomes of a due Consistence.

MIVA, vel GELATINA EORUNDEM.

Gelly of the Same.

Take of the Juice of Quinces, clear from its Faces, twelve Pints; evaporate half by boiling, and to the remainder, put five Pints of old White Wine, and again exhale to the consumption of a third part, taking off the Scum as it rifes. Let the remainder settle and be strained, and with the addition of three Pounds of Sugar, be boiled up to a due Consistence. S. A.

ROB PRUNORUM ACIDORUM.

Rob of Slaes.

It is to be made in the same manner as the Rob of Quinces: And in both, the Sugar is of no great consequence, but may be proportioned at pleasure.

Ros de Ribes.

Rob of Currants.

This is to be made after the same manner as the Rob de Berrberies, from the Juice well desected; and therefore it ought to be scummed over the Fire, before it is put to settle.

F

ROB

Rob of Elder-Berries.

Take of the Juice of Elder-Berries any quantity, and let it leisurely be inspissated over a gentle Fire, either by it self, or in Conjunction with a fourth part of Sugar.

"After the same manner is prepared the Rob
of Dwarf-Elder, of Juniper and Veronica;
unless that in the latter, the Sugar and Juices
are required of equal quantities. After like manner others also may be prepared.

Succus Glycyrrhiz & Simplex.

Simple Juice of Liquorice.

Take any quantity of the best Liquorice Root; after it is cleansed, and a little bruised, steep it for three days in so much Spring-water as will cover it about three Finger's breadth: Then give them a boil together, and press out the Liquor, which with a slow Fire exhale to a due Consistence. S. A.

SUCCUS PRUNORUM SYLVESTRIUM, aliàs ACACIA GERMANICA.

Juice of Wild Sloes, or the German Acacia.

Take of Wild Sloes, yet hardly ripe, any quantity; press out their Juice, and in a Bath-Heat inspissate it. S. A.

After the same manner are to be made the infpissated Juices of Wormwood, Eupatorium, Fumatory, &c. that is by bruising the Herbs, and expressing the Juices while young, which are to be boiled and exhaled into a due Consistence.

" The old Dispensatories, especially of the German Writers, abound very much with these " Forms, as they borrow'd them from the Arabi-" ans; but they are greatly in difuse of late; info-66 much that of what the College have here " thought fit to retain, very few are made by the " Apothecaries; most of the Materials, being ma-" naged by our Confectioners in a manner rather " more elegant, and as well fuited to any Medi-" cinal Intention, especially the Quinces. The " Juice of Liquorice is indeed greatly in use, and " as here directed ought to be prepared for all ex-4 temporaneous Prescriptions; because what is " brought from abroad is frequently fo foul, or " damaged, as not only to elude a Physician's In-" tentions, but liable to do mischief, by causing " Obstructions, where it is given as a detergent " and a deobstruent.



LOHOCH, five ECLEGMATA.

Lohochs or Eclegmas.

Lohoch of Poppies.

Take of the Seeds of White Poppies five and twenty Drams; of Sweet Almonds, blanched with Red Rose Water, one Ounce; of Pine Nuts, of Gum Arabick, and Gum Tragacanth, each six Drams; of Juice of Liquorice one Ounce; of Starch two Drams; of the Seeds of Purslain and Lettice, each half an Ounce; of Quince Seeds two Drams; of Saffron one Dram; of White Sugar Candy four Ounces; of Syrup of Wild Poppies three Pounds.

Let the Gums macerate in four times the quantity of the Syrup of Poppies, until they grow fost, and then drive them thro' a Pulping Sieve. Let the Sweet Almonds, Pine Nuts, and Poppey Seeds be well beat in a Mortar, and mixed with the Syrup, Sugar, and Juice of Liquorice; and lastly, with the dissolved Gums: Then add the Seeds of Purslain, Lettice, and Quinces; as also the Starch and Saffron, well powdered and sisted; so that they may altogether be reduced into the Form of a Lohoch S. A.

This is continued as in the former Dispensatories of the College; and was first taken from Mesue, its original Contriver.

LOHOCH SANUM.

The Healing Lohoch.

Take of the Leaves of Garden Hyssop, and of Calaminth, each half an Ounce; of Jujubes and Selestans stoned, each Number Thirty; of stoned Raisins, of Figs, and new Dactyls, each two Ounces; of Linseed and Fenugreek Seeds, each five Drams; of Maiden-Hair one handful; of the Seeds of Anise and Fennel; of Orice Root cut into slices; of Liquorice bruised, and Cinnamon, each half an Ounce: Let them be all boiled according to Art, in four Pints of Water, to half its confumption; then with the addition of two Pounds of Penidy Sugar, and Solution of Gum Tragacanth and Arabick, each three Drams, dissolved in the same Decoction, boil them to a Syrup: Afterwards cut small of Pine Nuts cleanfed five Drams; and Powder of Sweet Almonds blanched, of Liquorice and Starch, each three Drams; of Orice Root two Drams: Then take the Syrup off the Fire, and briskly stir in these with a Wooden Pestil, till the whole grows white.

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"This is also a Composition from Mesue, and it stands in the first College Dispensatory, under the Title of Lohoch sanum & expertum. It is somewhat altered here from that, but in nothing of great Consequence. This is likewise an old Arabian Form, under which the Old Dispensatories had many Compositions; but even these two that are now retained, are seldom prescribed, sespecially the first.

CONDITA

RADICUM, CAULIUM, CORTICUM, FLORUM, FRUCTUUM, PULPARUM.

PRESERVES

Of Roots, Stalks, Peels, Flowers, Fruits, and Pulps.

Take of the ROOTS of Eryngo any Quantity; let them be cleanfed externally and internally, by taking out the Pith.

Then steep them for a Day or two in clear Water now and then shifted, and afterwards be rubbed

dry with a clean Linen Cloth.

Afterwards take an equal Quantity of Sugar; dissolve it in a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water over the fire, and scum it till it is almost of the Consistence of a Syrup; then put in the Roots; and continue it upon the Fire till all superfluous Humidity is evaporated, and it comes up to the Consistence of a Syrup.

Much after the same manner are preserved the Roots of Angelica, Elicampane, Satyrion, the greater Comfrey, Ginger, and Zedoary.

The same way likewise are managed the STALKS of Angelica, &c. gathered before too long a Growth.

Take of the fresh PEELs of Oranges any Quantity; separate the outer yellow Peel, and after three Days Maceration, at least, in Spring Water, frequently shifted, put them into Sugar, ordered and boiled as before, so that they may be made into a Preserve, S. A.

Conformably hereunto are managed the Peels of

Citron, Lemons, &c.

Take of the FLOWERS of Citron as much as you please, and preserve them in Sugar, as above ordered.

After the same manner Orange Flowers also are

to be managed.

Take of as many Apricocks as you please; pare them, take out their stones and put them into an

equal quantity of the finest Sugar.

After four Hours take them out again, and boiling the Sugar without the Addition of any new Liquor, put them in and simmer them together, S. A.

After the same manner, or not much unlike it, are preserved the FRUITS of Berberries, Cherries, wild Cherries, Citrons, Quinces, Peaches, common Apples, the five kinds of Myrobalans, Walnuts, Nutmegs, Raisins, Pepper in Bunches from India, Garden and Wild Plums, Pears, and Grapes.

The Pulps also are preserved of Berberries, of the Solutive Cassia, or Fruit of the Pudding-Pipe Tree, of Citrons, Hips, Quinces, Sloes, &c.

Take of Berberries as much as you please; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water till they are tender; then pulp them through an Hair Sieve, with a wooden Pestil made on purpose.

F4 Afterwards

72 Of Roots, Stalks, Peels, &c.

Afterwards boil the Pulp in an earthen Pan, over a gentle Fire, and stirring it frequently for fear of burning, until the watery part is evaporated; and to fix Pound of such Pulp put ten Pounds of Sugar, and boil up together to a due Consistence.

There are faid also to be preserved, or pickled, tho' with Brine, and Vinegar, the Buds of Broom,

Capers, Olives, &c.

Lastly, are also preserved the Bark of Cinnamon, the Flowers of Marygold, Almonds, Cloves, Pine and Pistach Nuts, &c. as likewise Seeds and Buds. But these are managed in another manner, and for the most part incrusted with Sugardry; and therefore are they more properly called Candies, or Canfellions.

All of these Denominations are now quite out of the Apothecaries Business in our Country, and become a separate Employ under the Distinction of Confectioners. Altho' because the manner of Preparation was first directed by the ancient Dispensatory Writers, before Medicine was divided into so many Branches, as it now is, the College have thought fit still to give them a Place here.



CONSERVÆ, & SACCHARA.

Conserves and Sugars.

CONSERVE.

Conferves.

The Conserves of Wormwood, Sorrel; of Orange, Borrage, and Clove Flowers; of Scurvy Grafs Leaves; of the greater Comfrey Flowers; of Hipps; of Fumatory; of the Flowers of Lavender, Lillies of the Valley, Mallows, and Tops of Marjoram; of the Leaves of Mint; of the Flowers of Damask, red, and wild Rofes; of Rosemary Flowers; of the Leaves of Rue, of Elder and Violet Flowers; of the yellow Orange Peels; of Lemon Peel; of Sloes, and of Berberries; are all made with a triple Porportion of Sugar: But it is to be observed that they are not all to be mixed in the same manner.

Some require to be cut, bruised, and gently boiled; and some require neither cutting, nor bruising, nor boiling; and some again require or forbid only some of these Preparations. But this Caution is sufficient to prevent any Error in a skilful Compounder.

- "There are a great many Conserves enumerated in former Dispensatories that are here rejected;
- " and even of these which are retained very few
- " are now made use of in common Prescriptions,
- for the same reason that was given for the Dif-
- of use of most of the Syrups.

SACCHARUM TABULATUM Simplex & Perlatum.

Simple and Pearl Lozenge Sugar.

The first is made by pouring Sugar which hath been sufficiently boiled with half its Quantity of Damask Rose Water, upon a Marble: And the latter by adding to every Pound of the former, at the latter end of its boiling, half an Ounce of prepared and levigated Pearl, with eight or ten Leaves of Gold.

"Consistence, it will be either too brittle to flow upon the stone sufficiently to cut it into Tables, or too soft to preserve its Form when so managed. But this is also a Branch of Pharmacy now principally left to the Confectioner.

SACCHARUM TABULATUM Compositum.

Compound Lozenge Sugar.

Take of fine Rhubarb four Scruples; of the Troches of Agaric, of Coralline, burnt Hartshorn, of the Leaves of Cretian Dittany, of Wormseed, of the Seeds of Purslain and Sorrel, each one Scruple; of Cinnamon, Zedoary; Cloves, and Saffron, each half a Scruple; of the finest Sugar powdered one Pound. Let the Sugar be dissolved in five Ounces of Simple Wormwood Water, and a Spoonful of strong Cinnamon Water; and the forementioned Spices mixed with it so as to make it into Tablets, S. A.

[&]quot;This leaves out only the Ounce of Wormwood Wine that was ordered in the former,
that being now quite expunged the Dispensatory. It was not at first received by the College,

" lege, and fince very little, if ever prescribed in common Practice; so that it is hardly to be met with in the Shops.

SACCHARUM HORDEATUM.

Barley Sugar.

It is made from the Sugar boiled over a flow Heat in a Decoction of Barley briskly beat up with the Whites of Eggs, and frequently Scummed while upon the Fire. It is then to be strained through a Flannel, and again fet upon the Fire, where it must boil flowly till it rifes in large Bubbles, and upon Tryal found not to stick to the Teeth. It is to be poured upon a Marble Stone rubbed over with Oil of Almonds, as foon as the Bubbles subfide, and its extremities as it runs out turned back again, till it grows of the Consistence of a thick Turpentine; when it must be fastened to something, and nimbly drawn out by Hands, rubbed over with Starch, into thin, thick, long, or short Threads, at pleasure, and laid upon a Place provided on purpose till it hardens into Lozenges.

"This also is now solely prepared by the Con"fectioners, and is very rarely prescribed medici"nally.

CONFECTIO de THURE.

Confection of Frankincense.

Take of prepared Coriander Seeds half an Ounce; of Nutmegs, and the whitest Frankincense, each three Drams; of Liquorice and Massich, each two Drams; of Cubebs, and prepared Hartshorn, each one Dram; of Conserve of Red Roses one Ounce; of the whitest Sugar a sufficient Quantity to make them into little Balls or Lozenges.

"This is a very ancient Prescription, and hath passed through all Dispensatories of the College, but it is very rarely, if ever, prescribed, and therefore hardly to be met with in the Shops.

SACCHARUM ROSATUM TABULATUM.

Lozenge Sugar with Roses.

Take of Red Rose Leaves without the white Heels, and hastily dried in the Sun, one Ounce; of the whitest Sugar one Pound: Melt the Sugar over the Fire in Rose Water, and the Juice of the same, each two Ounces; and after due Evaporation, mix with it the Roses in fine Powder, and pour it upon a Marble so as to make it into Lozenges, S. A.

This is also now made by the Confectioners, although very much used in medicinal Intentions, as preferable to the Conserve of Roses for many Purposes.



SPECIES, five PULVERES.

Species, or Powders.

AROMATICUM ROSATUM.

Rose Spice.

Take of exungulated red Roses sisteen Drams; of Liquorice sliced seven Drams; of Aloes Wood, and yellow Sanders, each three Drams; of the best Cinnamon sive Drams; of Cloves and Mace, each two Drams and an half; Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, each eight Scruples; of Nutmegs, the greater Cardamoms, and Galangal, each one Dram; of Indian Spikenard one Scruple: And let them all be reduced into a Powder to be kept for use.

"This differs from the first Dispensatory of the "College only in) changing the lesser for the

" greater Cardamoms, but agrees with their last,

which hath also made the same Alteration. But

"this is the first time that the Musk and Amber"grease have been quite rejected; tho' it was u-

" fually made without them before, as being gene-

" rally fo directed by common Prefcription, be-

" cause of their Offensiveness to many Persons.

" Zwelfer gives this Composition a very great

" Character in his Augustane Dispensatory.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum Compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs Class.

Take of prepared Pearls, of Crabs Eyes, red Coral, the whitest Amber, calcined Hartshorn, and Oriental Oriental Bezoar, each one Ounce; of the Powder from the Black Claws of a Crab, the Weight of all the other, and make them into a fine Powder, which is to be formed into Balls, with a Solution of Gum Arabick.

"This hath but a very Modern Name for its first Contriver, and hath but lately been introduced into the Officinal Compositions. It was in the former Dispensarory ordered to be made into Balls, with a Gelly of made Viper Skins, but that difference is of no great moment. The Bezoar is now so extreamly dear, that it exceeds the purchase of ordinary Persons, and subjects the Medicine to grievous Adulterations, by some wholesale Dealers, who have no other regard besides their own Profits.

PULVISGRANORUM KERMES Compositus.

Compound Powder of Kermes Berries.

Take of the Kermes Berries one Dram, of Nutmeg two Scruples; of Tormentile Root, and of Yellow Sanders, each half a Dram; of Cloves, prepared Pearls, and both the Corals prepared, each one Scruple: Let them all be made into a Powder together.

"This hath but lately been received into the College Dispensatory, and in the preceding to this, there was ordered Leaf-Gold, and Pearl-Sugar; but as they are of no Consequence to the Medicinal Intentions of the Composition, they are here rejected. It differs but very little from the Pulvis contra Abortum, in the Pharmacopæia

Regia of Zwelfer.

PULVIS DIACALAMINTHES Simplex.

Powder of Calamint Simple.

Take of Mountain Calamint, Peneroyal, Origany, Seeds of Macedonian and Common Parsley, and of Hartwort, each two Drams; of Smallage and Thyme, each half an Ounce; of Privet Seeds and White Pepper each one Ounce, and mix them into a Powder.

- "This is a very ancient Composition, and given very much alike by Mesue and Galen; though
- " Zwelfer gives the preference to that of the lat-
- " ter, and our College at first copied after it in
- " their Dispensatory, though the preceding to this
- " left out the Thyme, which is herein again re-
- " stored. It is now titled Simple, in distinction
- " from a Compound Powder of the same, given
- " by Fernelius, and which was at first received by
- " the College, although now rejected.

PULVIS RADICUM ARI Compositus.

Compound Powder of Arum Root.

Take of the fresh Root of Spotted Arum, two Ounces; of the common Acorus Root and Saxifrage Piminel, each one Ounce; of Crabs Eyes half an Ounce; of Cinnamon three Drams; of Salt of Wormwood one Dram, and let them be made into a Powder. N. B. The Arum Root is always to be fresh added to it.

- "This is but lately introduced into the Dispen-"fatory, and here is left out the Salt of Juniper,
- "that was ordered in the preceding, because it is
- " a thing not usually made, and answers no In-
- tention, but what is provided for by the Salt of Worm-

Wormwood; but this makes it necessary to be kept close from the Air, because it will else grow moist, and spoil the Medicine; tho' the principal Necessity of so keeping it is to preserve the Pungency and Volatility of the Ingredients, which otherwise would soon exhale: And for the same reason also it is now directed to mix the Arum Root always fresh, as it is used, because that is the chief Ingredient, and soonest spoiled by keeping.

LAPIS CONTRAYERVE.

Contrayerva Stone.

Take of calcin'd Hartshorn in Powder, of Red Coral prepared, Pearl, White Amber, and Crabs Eyes, each two Drams; of Contrayerva Root powdered, and the prepared Crabs Claws, each half an Ounce; mix them together, and make them up into Balls, with a Solution of Gum Arabick.

"This is but very lately brought into the College Dispensatory, but now very much used in
common Prescriptions, as an Alexipharmic. It
was before ordered with Gelly of Vipers, and to
be covered with Leaf-Gold, but they are neither
of Consequence: One Dram and an half of Ambergrease, was also left at discretion to be added,
but that is so far out of the Intention of the
Composition, as to be now justly neglected.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS.

A Cephalic Powder.

Take of the Leaves of Asarabacca, Marjoram, and Lillies of the Vally, each any quantity, and make them into a Powder together.

"This

This is entirely new, and intended for a Ster-

PULVIS CARDIACUS MAGISTRALIS.

The Magisterial Cardiac Powder.

Take of oriental Bezoar, and of calcined Harts-horn, each one Dram and an half; of white and red Coral prepared, white Amber, prepared Pearls, Armenian Bole, Japan Earth, and of Tormentile Root, each two Drams; of Aloes Wood, Citron Peel, Angelica Root, and Zedoary, each two Scruples; and make them into a Powder together.

"The first College Dispensatory had a greater and lesser Composition under this Title, and both from Fernelius; but this hath very much reformed the greater Composition, as it was continued to the Dispensatory immediately preceding, by leaving out the Bone of a Stag's Heart,
and many other trisling Ingredients.

Pulvis Cornachini.

Cornachine's Powder.

Take of sulphurated Diagrydium ten Drams; of diaphoretick Antimony six Drams; of Cream of Tartar two Ounces and an half: Make them together into a Powder.

"This hath not been in any of the preceding Dispensatories of the College, but is amongst Shipton's Additions to the last, and is in Bates. "Schroder, who gives also this Prescription, tells us its Author was so fond of it, as to write a whole Treatise about it, wherein he recom-

"mends it almost in all Cases that require purging.

Species Diambra without Perfumes.

Take of Cinnamon, Angelica Roots, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, the *Indian* Leaf or Malabathrum, and of Galangals, each three Drams; of Spikenard, and the greater and lesser Cardamoms, each one Dram; of Ginger one Dram and an half; of Aloes Wood, yellow Sanders, and long Pepper, each two Drams: Make them into a Powder.

"This is originally a Prescription of Mesue, and exactly transcribed from him by the College into their first Dispensatory: Afterwards indeed

they rejected the Doronicum, or Wolf-Bane;

but now not only that, but the Perfumes are wholly expunged, as not only wholly remote

from the main Intentions of the Medicine, but

as prejudicial to many Constitutions. Although as some very particular Cases may require these

" very Ingredients, the College have allowed of

" the following.

SPECIES DIAMBRÆ cum Odoratis.

Species Diambra with Perfumes.

This is made by an Addition to the foregoing Species; of Ambergrease one Dram and an half; and of Musk half a Dram.

PULVIS DIACINNAMOMI.

Compound Powder of Cinnamon.

Take choice Cinnamon fifteen Drams; of Caffia Bark, and Elicampane Root, each half an Ounce; of Galangals feven Drams; of Cloves, long Pepper, both the Cardamoms, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, and Aloes Wood, each three Drams; of Saffron one Dram; of white Sugar Candy five Drams: Make them into a Powder.

"This is from Mesue, who ordered it into an Electuary with Honey, and scented it with two "Scruples of Musk; and it was at first so received by the College, which continued to the last; but there it was also allowed to be kept apart in the Species, tho' here it is wholly so directed, because such aromatic volatile Ingredients are more subject to spoil in a moist Form, than when kept close stopped and dry by themselves. Zwelser also gives it in the Augustane felves. Zwelser also gives it in the Augustane Dispensatory, as here in the dry Species, where he greatly recommends it for promoting Concoction.

SPECIES DIANTHÛS.

Compound Powder of Rosemary Flowers.

Take of Rosemary Flowers one Ounce; of red Roses and Liquorice, each six Drams; of Cloves, Spikenard, Nutmegs, Galangals, Cinnamon, Ginger, Zedoary, Mace, Aloes Wood, the lesser Cardamoms, the Seeds of Dill, and Anise each four Scruples; and make them into a Powder together.

"This is originally ascribed to Nicolaus, who ordered in it Violet Flowers; in which manner it was exactly copied by the College, and so continued to the present Dispensatory, which hath also conform'd in every thing to the original Prescription, unless in rejecting these Flowers, as out of the chief Intention of most of the other Ingredients; and herein the Augustane Dispensatory seems to be followed, where the same Alteration is made. Zwelfer in his Annomations gives it an uncommon Recommendation for a Cardiac; and praises it also in Desluxions, and many Weaknesses of the Constitution, from Indigestion.

Species Diatragacanthi Frigidæ.

The cooling Species of Gum Tragacanth.

Take of Gum Tragacanth two Ounces; of Gum Arabick one Ounce and two Drams; of Starch half an ounce; of Liquorice, and the Seeds of Melons, and white Poppies, each three Drams; of the Seeds of Citruls, Cucumbers, and Gourds, each two Drams; of Sugar Candy three Ounces; Mix them into a Powder.

This is ascrib'd to Nicolaus, from whom Cap. 1. Cap. 98. it is exactly transcribed by the College into their first Dispensatory, where also it is occasionally and at pleasure ordered to be made into an Electuary with Syrup of Violets; but therein is half a Scruple of Camphire, which they since have thought fit to leave out; and there is added one Scruple of Water Lilly Flowers; but such a small Proportion is of so little Consequence, as to have been here rejected.

- The Augustane Dispensatory likewise hath it both without the Camphire and Lilly Flowers; where
- Zwelfer in his Notes thereupon recommends it as
 a good Pectoral, and a Cooler of the Blood; but
- " he greatly blames it as an Ingredient in the
- " Aqua Dysenterica Quercetani, in his Remarks
- " thereupon in the Pharmacopæia Regia, because all
- " the Ingredients of it are incapable of giving any
- " Virtues by Distillation.

SPECIES DIATRIΩN PIPEREΩN.

A Species with the three Peppers.

Take of the Black, Long, and Jamaica Pepper, each fix Drams, and fifteen Grains; of Anifeeds, Thyme, and Ginger, each one Dram, and make them into a Powder.

- "This is prescribed by Galen, De tuenda Vale"tudine, where he recommends it against Crudities
- " and a Redundance of cold Humours. Mesue
- " hath likewise given a Prescription under the
- " same Title, for the same Intentions, which hath
- " also been inserted in the Augustane Dispensatory;
- " it adds fome more Spices, and carminative Seeds.
 "The College hath thought fit to receive the first
- " into their Difpenfatory, and to continue it with-
- " out Alteration till the last, where the Jamaica
- "Pepper is added, because the Black and White,
- " before intended as two of the three Peppers, are
- " but the same in kind, and differ only in the par-
- " ticular Management, to make them appear of
- two forts.

Pulvis ad Guttetam. Powder against an Epilepsy.

Take of white Dittany, Misletoe of the Oak, Contrayerva, Virginian Serpentaria, and Male Piony Roots, of the Male Piony Seeds, of Burnt Hartshorn, and Elks Claws, each two Drams; of wild Valerian Root one Ounce; of red Coral, and human Scull, each three Drams; of Jacinth Stone one Dram; of occidental Bezoar one Dram and an half; of the Oriental one Scruple: Mix them into a Powder; to which may be added at pleasure, of Musk five Grains, and of the Leaves of beaten Gold No. thirty.

"This is a Modern Composition, and, as I think, first prescribed by Riverius. It was never before in any Dispensatory of our College, but Shipton hath inserted it amongst his Additamenta to the last, exactly as it here stands. There are indeed many of the same intention under the Title of Pulveres Epileptici, in Schroder, Zwelfer, and other Dispensatory Writers; but they are very different from this here given.

PULVIS HALY.

Powder of Haly.

Take of white Poppy Seeds ten Drams; of Starch, Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, each three Drams; of the Seeds of Purslain, Marshmallows, and Mallows, each five Drams; of Cucumber, Melon, Gourd, Citruls, and Quince Seeds cleansed, each seven Drams; of Liquorice three Drams: of white Amber two Drams; of Sugar Candy the Weight of the whole, and make them into a Powder.

"This hath rejected the Ivory ordered before as useless to the Intention of the whole; but in other Particulars conforms exactly to the former " Dispensatory. A Composition very like this is in the Augustane Dispensatory, under the Title co of Pulvis Anonymus, and thereunto is subjoined " by Zwelfer the preceding, which he fays is de-" scribed by Valesius, and recommended against " Consumptions; tho' therein indeed is ordered " prepared Spodium and Cotton Seeds; the for-" mer of which the College at first received, but " they are both now rejected, as well as the Ivory. " A general Caution is given by all not to make too much at a time of this Composition, because " fome of its Ingredients make it liable to grow " rancid.

SPECIES HIERÆ PICRÆ.

Species of Hiera Picra.

Take of Cinnamon, Zedoary, Asarum, the lesser Cardamom Seeds, and Saffron, each six Drams; Cochineel one Scruple; of the best Aloes twelve Ounces, and let them be made all into a Powder together.

"This is a Composition of long standing amongst Dispensatory Writers, but by them is
generally ordered into an Electuary with Honey,
and seems to have been designed for little other
use than Clysters, as it appears from the Annotations of Zwelfer in the Augustane Dispensatory;
but later Practice hath very much experienced
it in a Tincture, commonly called the Tinctura
Sacra, the Holy Tincture, as the Name of the
Species itself imports an Holy Bitter. There
are larger and more perplexed Compositions unG 4

ce der this Title; as one of Nicolaus Myrepsius, called Hiera Logadii; and another of Nicolaus 66 Alexandrinus, which Scribonius Largus, De Comof posit. Med. Cap 27. ascribes to Pachius, and extols prodigiously for its Virtues. The former " Dispensatories used to call this Species Simplex, " in Comparison to the length of the others: It " had Galen for its Author, but hath been cor-" rested by Fernelius. This present Addition of 55 the College hath very justly altered all the forcgoing, by rejecting the Mastick as neither an-" fwering the main Intention of the whole, nor capable of Dissolution in such a Menstruum as " this is generally infused in to make the Tindura " Sacra, which is almost the only use it is now " put to; the Spikenard is now also omitted, be-" cause grown so scarce as not to be met with, and " the lesser Cardamoms substituted in its stead. " Cochineel is added for the Elegance of that Tinc-" ture which it is intended to make; and all the "Ingredients much better proportioned to their " respective Virtues than before.

PULVIS LÆTIFICANS GALENI. Galen's Cordial Powder.

Take of cloved Basil Flowers, or Seeds, of Saffron, Zedoary, yellow Sanders, Cloves, Citron Peels, Galangals, Mace, Nutmegs, and Styrax, each two Drams and an half; of Ivory Raspings, of Aniseeds, of Thyme, and Dodder, each one Dram; of the Bone of a Stag's Heart, of Pearls, Camphire, Ambergrease, and Musk, each half a Dram; of Leas-Gold, and Silver, each half a Scruple. Make them into a Powder together, S. A. "

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"This differs from the first Dispensatory of the College, only in omitting the Aloes-Wood, and it stands there ascribed to Galen for its Author; but Zwelfer says it is taken from the Antidota"rium of Nicolaus. He likewise finds fault with di"recting to weigh the Leaf-Gold, as being troublesome, and rather chuses it by Number of Leaves, but that is a more exceptionable way, were it of any other consequence than Ornament. The Augustane Dispensatory also gives another Composition, under this Title, from Rhasis, but that hath been some time rejected in Practice; although Zwelfer commends it much beyond this, as more uniform in its Intention and Virtues.

PULVIS SAXIFRAGÆ Compositus. Compound Powder of Saxifrage.

Take of Pimpernel and Saxifrage, half a Dram; of the Seeds of Saxifrage, Broom, and Gromwel each one Dram: Those of Lettice, Henbane, white Poppies, and the four greater cold Seeds, each two Scruples; Troches of Winter Cherries, one Dram and an half; of Liquorice four Scruples, and add to it, at the time of its use, two Ounces of White Sugar Candy; and make them into a Powder.

"This remains as in the former Dispensatory of the College, but I do not find it in any other, and therefore take it to be a Modern Composition.

PULVIS DIALTHEE.

Compound Powder of Marsh-Mallows.

Take of the dried Marsh-mallow Roots, five Drams; of Spanish Liquorice, and Medlar Kernels, each half an Ounce; of Grommel, Parsley, and Fox-Glove Seeds, each three Drams; of prepared Crabs Eyes six Drams; of Gum Arabick two Drams; of the Gums of the Cherry and Plumb Tree each one Dram: Let them be pounded together, so as to make a fine Powder.

"This continues as the former, and is likewise a Modern Composition; but it is seldom preforibed, and therefore little made by the Shops.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS.

Powder against venomous Bites.

Take of the Powder of the grey, ground Liverwort, and of Black Pepper, each an equal quantity.

"This is quite different from that in the preceding Difpensatory, under the same Title.

PULVIS SENÆ Compositus major.

The greater Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of the Seeds of Anise, Caraway, Fennel and Cummin; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, and Galangals, each half an Ounce; of Liquorice and Grommel Seeds, each one Ounce; of Sena, the Weight of the whole Ingredients, and make them together into a Powder.

"This is the same as in the preceding Dispenfatories of the College, but I have not met with

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it in any other; it was in the first Edition, called Pulvis Radulphi Hollandi from its first Contriver: It is now seldom prescribed.

PULVIS SENÆ minor Compositus.

The lesser Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of the best Sena two Ounces; of Cream of Tartar half an Ounce; of Mace two Scruples and an half; of Ginger and Cinnamon each one Dram and an half; of Sal Gem, one Dram; and make all into a Powder. S. A.

"This only hath the Title of Pulvis Sena, in the first College Dispensatory, and stands here exactly as it was there directed; but this is as little in use as the former, because the quantity fusficient for a Dose cannot be managed in any extemporaneous Form that is easy to take; and the same kind of Ingredients being much better accommodated for taking in Tinctures and Insusions.

PULVIS DIASENÆ.

Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of Sena Leaves, and Cream of Tartar, each two Ounces; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangals, and Seeds of Bishops-Weed, each two Drams; of Diagridium half an Ounce: Make them into a Powder.

"This is the Pulvis Sanctus of Brasavolus, and is preferable to the two foregoing, as the quantity necessary to a Dose is, by much, less, and therefore easier to be taken in a Bole or Mixture.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS.

Earl of Warwick's Powder.

Take of Scammony, prepared with the Fumes of Sulphur, two Ounces; of Diaphoretick Antimony one Ounce; of the Crystals of Tartar half an Ounce: Make them all together into a Powder.

"This is directed to be made different ways both by Schroder and Zwelfer; but this is much the readiest, and what the Shops are now accustomed to use. It was not at first received by the College, but is now become common in extemporaneous Prescriptions; especially as a Purge for Children, to whom it is convenient to give, because of the smalness of the quantity requisite for a Dose.

PULVIS DIATURPETHI. Compound Powder of Turpeth.

Take of Turpeth, Jallap, and Hermodactyle-Roots; of Tartar of Vitriol, each equal quantities, and make into a Powder. S. A.

"The first College Dispensatory gives two Compositions under this Title, with the addition on of Rhubarb in one of them, and which was still continued down to the last; but this hath justly rejected one of the Compositions entirely, and omitted in the other several useless Ingredients. Although indeed Zwelfer is fond of that with Rhubarb, as a destroyer of Worms, because he saith the Rhubarb effectually kills them, and the Turpeth cleanses away those Crudities and Viscidities which generate them; but the intention of that which is given here, seems to be for very different Purposes. "This

"This present Reformation of the College Difpensatory hath greatly mended the Compositions of this Class, both by leaving out many
injudicious ones, and making those which
are retained much more simple in their intention, and more convenient for making, and use:
But yet so little is prescribed in common Practice
under this Form, unless to make into Electuaries or Boles, that many Compositions here still
retained, are very seldom called for, and very
rarely made.



ELECTUARIA ALTERANTIA.

Alterant Electuaries.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES.

Confection of Kermes.

Take of the best scented Rose Water two Pints; of the Juice of Kermes Berries three Pints; of the whitest Sugar one Pound: Boil them almost to the Consistence of Honey, and then stir in the Powders of Cinnamon, and Aloes Wood, both the best in their Kind, each six Drams, and make into a Confection. S. A.

"This was originally a Composition of Mesue, " but it hath undergone many Alterations amongst "Dispensatory Writers, and particularly by those " of the Faculty of Mompelier, and Leyden, as may 66 be seen in the Pharmacopæia Regia of Zwelfer; 66 but they are all perplexed and injudicious Pro-The College at first received it into " their Dispensatory, according to the Original " Prescription, but it hath upon every Revise since " been altered, until reduced to the simple and " eafy manner as herein ordered. All the fu-" perfluous Ingredients, and troublesome Parts " of the Process are here rejected, and nothing c retained but what is of some Efficacy to the " main Intention, and easy to manage: The omission of the Gold indeed may lessen it in the Esteem " of fuch as attributed any Cordial Virtues to it on that score, but when they have learned to " judge better they will be more reconciled to it, as here ordered, without that Decoration.

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ELECTUARIUM è SASSAPHRAS.

Electuary of Saffaphras.

Take of the best scented Sassaphras two Ounces; of Spring Water two Pints, boil to the consumption of a third part, adding towards the latter end, of broken Cinnamon half an Ounce; when the Liquor is strained, boil it again, with one Pound of the finest Sugar, up to the Consistence of a thick Syrup, and stir into it of the Powder of Sassaphras one Ounce, of Cinnamon one Dram, and of Nutmegs half a Scruple, so that it may be made into an Electuary. S. A.

- "This is much mended to what it was in the former Dispensatory; for in that there was no
- " Sassaphrasin Powder, which not only left the Me-
- "dicine of less Efficacy as to its main Intention,
- "but liable to candy for want of enough to keep
- "the Sugar from joining into Crystals: The
- "Sweets and Gold are also here omitted as need-
- " less at least, if not prejudicial.

ELECTUARIUM de BACCIS LAURI.

Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take of the Leaves of dried Rue ten Drams, of the Seeds of Bishops-Weed, Cummin, Privet, Origany, Caraway, Wild Carrot and Parsley; of Black and long Pepper; of Wild Mint, Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-Berries and Castor, each two Drams; of Sagapenum half an Ounce; of Opopanax three Drams; of claryfied Honey one Pound and an half: Powder all these Ingredients that require it, and make the whole into an Electuary, by adding the Gums at last, after they are well distolved in White-wine.

This hath Rhasis for its first Contriver; tho it seems to have received the addition of the Parsley Seeds from the College Dispensatory, where it was at first inserted, and hath been fince continued without alteration, till the present seems, which hath rejected the bitter Almonds. Zwelfer hath it in the Augustane Dispensatory, exactly as here prescribed, except in these two mention'd Ingredients; and approves of the Composition, as a good Medicine in Cholicks and Pains of the Bowels from cold Causes; and it was designed by its first Author for such Purposes. Cap. 9. De dolore Colico, ad Almansorem.

DICORALLION.

The Coral Electuary.

Take of white and red Coral; of the true Armenian Bole, and Dragons-Blood, each one Dram; of Pearls half a Dram; of Aloes Wood, Red Roses, Gum Tragacanth and Cinnamon, each two Scruples; of white and red Sanders, each one Scruple; of Sugar, dissolved in small Cinnamon Water, four times as much as the whole, and make them into an Electuary.

This hath been continued through all the Editions of the College Dispensatory the same; and all the Ingredients agree in the main Intention on of an Astringent; but it hath been hitherto so seldom ordered in extemporaneous Prescriptions, that I believe it is not to be met with in the Shops.

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DIACYDONIUM.

A Confection of Quinces.

Take of the clean Pulp of Quinces, cut into flices, and boiled up to a thickness, in fair Water, eight Pounds; of the whitest clarify'd Sugar, boiled up also to a due Consistence, six Pounds, and boil them together into a thick Substance.

"This hath, for a long time, had a place in most "Dispensatories, but it is now altogether made by the Confectioners, by the name of Marmalade.

CONFECTIO de SANTALIS.

Confection of the Sanders.

Take of each Sort of Sanders, one Ounce; of red Coral, Armenian Bole, and Sealed Earth, each half an Ounce; of Kermes Berries, Tormentile Root, Dittany, Saffron, Myrrh, red Roses exungulated, and Burnt-Hartshorn, each three Drams, and make them into an Electuary, with Syrup of Cloves.

- "This was not before in the College Dispensa-"tory, nor do I find any thing so near it amongst
- "the Writers on Pharmacy, as the Diatrion San-
- " talon of Nicolaus Myrepsius. Sect. 1. Chap. 213. " which hath been transcribed into the Augustane
- " Dispensatory, and the first of our College. Com-
- " positions of this kind will admit of making but
- " in small Quantities; because if they are at first
- " made thin, the heavy Ingredients will subside,
- " and if thick enough to suspend them they will " so much absorb the Humidity of the Syrup, as
- " to grow hard and dry.

ELECTUARIUM DIASPERMATΩN.

An Electuary of Seeds.

Take of the greater and lesser four cold Seeds; of the Seeds of Asparagus, Pimpernel, Basil, Parsley, and Winter Cherries, each two Drams; of Grommel, and Juice of Liquorice, each three Drams; of Cinnamon and Mace, each one Dram; of white Sugar dissolved in Water, eight times as much as the whole; and make into an Electuary, S. A.

"This is exactly as in the first Dispensatory of the College, tho' the latter in some little matter varies from it, and chiefly in the quantities: They order indeed the Sugar to be dissolved in Marsh-Mallow Water, but as that is not now made, it is here neglected, any other answering the End as well: It is originally a Prescription of Fernelius.

ELECTUARIUM PECTORALE.

The Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice, and of sweet Almonds, each half an Ounce; of Pine Leaves one Ounce; of Hyssop, Maiden-Hair, Florentine Orrice, Nettle Seeds, and round Birth-wort, each one Dram and an half: Seeds of Cresses, and Elicampane Root, each half a Dram; of Honey sourteen Ounces; and make into an Electuary.

This hath left out of what was in the former only the black Pepper, with which it was also at first received: The Juice of Liquorice and sweet Almonds are to be gradually softned with the Honey, in a Marble Mortar and Wooden Pestle, and then the rest added in Powder.

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THERIACA DIATESSAR ΩN. An Electuary of four Ingredients.

Take of Gentian Root, Bay-Berries, Myrrh, and round Birth-wort, each two Ounces; of Honey two Pounds; mix them into an Electuary. This with the addition of the Shavings of Ivory, two Ounces, is intituled Diapente, or a Composition of five Ingredients.

"This hath passed without Alterations, through all the Emendations of the College Dispensatories, where at first it entered under the Title of a Theriaca. It comes originally from Mesue; Avicen also prescribes it; but it is hardly ever ordered in the Form of an Electuary, and therefore not kept so in the Shops; but in its Species, with the Addition of Ivory, it is much called for by the Name of Diapente, chiefly for some Distempers of Cattle.

DIASCORDIUM.

A Composition of Diascordium.

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Take of Cinnamon, and Cassia Wood, each half an Ounce; of Scordium one Ounce; of Cretian Dittany, Tormentile, Bistort, Galbanum, and Gum Arabick, each half an Ounce; of Styrax four Drams and an half; of Opium and Seeds of Sorrel, each one Dram and an half; of Gentian half an Ounce; of Armenian Bole, one Ounce and an half; of Lemnian Sealed Earth half an Ounce; of long Pepper and Ginger, each two Drams; of clarify'd Honey two Pounds and an half; of Sugar of Roses one Pound; of generous Canary eight Ounces: Make into an Electuary, S. A. It also may be prepared with Diacodium instead

of the Honey, and leaving out the Sugar of Roses.

"This is originally the Prescription of Hiero-" nymus Fracastorius, a most celebrated Italian Phy-" sician, given in his Book de Contagio, & Morbis " contagiosis. Lib. 3. Cap. 7. and for that reason is " commonly in extemporaneous Prescriptions cal-" led Confectio Fracastorii. The first of our Col-" lege Dispensatories, and the Augustane inserted it " alike; but in subsequent Editions it hath been " altered, tho' chiefly in the Transpositions of the "Ingredients. The present however is copy'd " after the first Form exactly, unless in the Sugar of Roses for Conserve. The Emendation here " likewise to be made at discretion, of Diacodium " for Honey, is on many accounts greatly to be " liked, and the Reasons for such an Alteration " cannot but be obvious to every one acquainted " in these Matters. The Opium and Galbanum, " if not the Styrax too, are to be dissolved and " strained, as Zwelfer directs in his Remarks here-" upon.

MITHRIDATIUM.

Mithridate.

Take of Arabian Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Frankincense, and Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, each ten Drams; of the Seeds of Heart-worth, Opobalsamum, or in its stead, expressed Oil of Nutmegs, Sweet-Rush, Arabian Stochas, the true Costus, Galbanum, Cyprus Turpentine, Long Pepper, Castor, Juice of Hypocistis, Styrax, Opoponax, and Indian Leas, or in its stead Mace, each one Ounce; of Cassia Bark, Polymontane, White Pepper, Scordium, Seeds of Wild Carrot, Carpobalsam, or Cubebs,

Cubebs, Troches of Cypheos, and Bdellium, each feven Drams; of Spikenard cleanfed, Gum Arabick, Macedonian Parsley Seed, Opium, the lesser Cardamoms, Fennel Seeds, Gentian Root, red Rose Flowers, and Dittany of Crete, each five Drams; of Aniseeds, Asarum, Acorus or Calamus Aromaticus, Orrice, the greater Valerian, and Sagapenum, each three Drams; of Meum Root, Acacia, Skincks, and the Tops of St. John's-wort, each two Drams and an half; of the best Canary, enough to dissolve the Gums and Juices, which will take up about twenty fix Ounces; of clarify'd Honey as much as the Weight of all the Ingredients, except the Wine; and make into an Electuary, S. A. This may likewise be prepared with Diacodium instead of Honey.

"This is reckoned one of the officinal Capitals. " It takes its Name from its reputed Author Mi-" thridates, King of Pontus and Bithynia, tho' some " will have it that this Composition greatly varies " from the royal Prescriber's genuine Receipt, in " having received vast Additions of Ingredients " from the Transcribers, as it hath come hand-" ed down to these times. As far back how-" ever as we can trace it in authors of best Note, " it stands as here given, and the present differs " from none of the College Dispensatories, in " particular, before, unless in some small Trans-" positions of the Simple. Zwelfer in his Notes " upon the Augustane Dispensatory, blames some " of the Ingredients, with his usual freedom on " fuch occasions, either as useless, or out of the " principal intention to the whole; but he feems " to have taken much more pains than needful, " in diffributing the several Ingredients into Clas-" ses for powdering, because all except the Gums st are as well so ordered together, and eve-H 3 cc ry

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"ry ordinary Operator knows how to dissolve the Gums and Juices, that will not powder, in the Wine. There is an Advantage indeed as to the Colour and Beauty of the Medicine to be made, by powdering the Saffron alone, and putting it for some Days into the Wine, or some part of it, because that better draws out its Colour, and immediately gives to the whole a most elegant yellow Tinge, and for which it is most esteemed.

PHILONIUM ROMANUM.

Roman Philonium.

Take of White Pepper and White Henbane Seeds, each five Drams; of Opium two Drams and an half; of Cassia Bark, one Dram and an half, Smallage Seed one Dram; of the Seeds of Macedonian Parsley, Fennel and Cretic Daucus, each two Scruples and five Grains; of Sassiron one Scruple and an half; of Spikenard, Pellitory of Spain, and Zedoary, each fifteen Grains; of Cinnamon one Dram and an half; of Myrrh and Cassor, each one Dram; Syrup of White Poppies a sufficient Quantity, to make the whole into an Electuary.

"This is a Prescription originally of Nicolaus Myrepsius, but our first Dispensatory received it with Euphorbium, as doth also the Augustane, which here the College hath thought fit to reject, as well as in the preceding, as an Ingredient too hot and irritating for inward use. There are several other Compositions of this Denomination, taken by the Dispensatory Writters from Mesue, Galen, and others, but they all agree in the main. Zwelfer however prefers the Confectio Archigenis to them all as a warm Opiate, which is their main Intention. The

" former Prescriptions of this were all with Honey,

" in three times the Quantity of the other Ingre-

dients; but the Syrupus de Meconio, as here or-" dered, is vaftly preferable, as agreeing so much

" better with the Intention of the whole.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI.

The Treacle of Andromachus (commonly called Venice Treacle.)

Take of the Troches of Squills forty eight Drams; of the Troches of Vipers, Long Pepper, Opium, and Troches of Hedychroi, each four and twenty Drams; of exungulated dry red Roses, of fragrant Sclavonian Orrice, of Juice of Liquorice, of Sweet Navew Seeds, of Tops of Scordium, of Opobalfamum, Cinnamon, and the Troches of Agaric, each twelve Drams; of Myrrh, Sweet Costus or Zedoary, Saffron, true Cassia Bark, Spikenard, Schænanth, White and Black Pepper, Male Frankincense, Cretian Dittany, Rhapontic Arabian Stochas, Horehound, Macedonian Parsley Seeds, Calaminth, Cyprus Turpentine, Roots of Cinque Foil and Ginger, each fix Drams; of the Tops of Cretic Polymountain, of Ground Pine, Celtick Spikenard Roots, Amomus, Styrax, Meum Tops of Germander, Pontic Phu Root, Lemnian Earth, Indian Leaf, calcined Roman Vitriol, Gentian Root, Gum Arabick, Juice of Hypocistis, Carpobalsam, or in its defect, Nutmegs or Cubebs: of Seeds of Anife, Cardamoms, Fennel, and Hart-wort; of Acacia, or in its stead, the inspissated Juice of sower Plumbs; of the Seeds of Treacle Mustard, Tops of St. Johns's Wort, Seeds of Bishops's Weed, and Sagapenum, each four Drams; of the best Castor, long Birthwort Root, Bitumen Indicum, or Amber, Cretic Daucus Seed, Opopanax, the leffer Centaury, and fat Galba-H 4

num, each two Drams; of old Canary a sufficient Quantity to dissolve the moist and dissolve Ingredients; and of clarified Honey triple the Weight of all the dry Species: Make into an Electuary, S. A. This may likewise be made with Syrupus de Meconio, instead of Honey.

"This is still continued as in all the Dispensatories it hath yet passed through; and it is not " only the capital Alexipharmic of our Shops, but " of all Europe; and hath had Volumes wrote a-" bout it. It claims for its Author the Person " whose Name it bears, and who was Physician " to Nero the Tyrant; that we frequently call it Wenice Treacle, is from great Quantities made in " that City, and from whence it is transported to " most Parts of the World. As this hath been of " long standing, and passed through the Hands of " many, in their own Opinion able to alter it for " the better, there is indeed some Variety in the "Recipe's extant for making it; but this which our College has preserv'd seems much the best; " and that in the Augustane Dispensatory hardly at all differs from it. Diemerbroeck greatly extols " the Multiplicity of Ingredients in this Compo-" fition, and has odd Notions of the united Efficacies of fuch Ingredients arifing to a much " higher Degree, and exalting the Virtues of each " much beyond what it was possessed of when separate. Monf. Charas, a French Author, has wrote a whole Treatife upon this Theriaca, and is very particular upon each Ingredient; but fays ce little worth notice. Zwelfer in his Animadversions upon the Augustane Dispensatory, wherein he hath followed Ouercetan, fays much more to the purpose; and is very free in finding fault with some of the Ingredients, as was before taken notice of under the Mithridate. In his Dif-66 pensation

of pensation hereof he divides the Ingredients into " several Classes, according to their Similitude of "Textures: But such a Trouble seems altogether " needless, and the dissolvable Simples only are to " be taken care of as before directed about Mi-" thridate, the rest being all to be powdered toge-" ther, except the Saffron, for Reasons likewise " there mentioned.

"Many have a Prejudice, that this Medicine " made in England is not so good as that which comes " from Venice; as if the Name, which by mere " accident it hath obtained, confined it to be made " good only at that Place; and because their Vi-" pers, they fay, are much better than any where " else. But there is no Foundation in this; for " although their Country is hotter, and fo may " more exalt the Viperine Juices, in which their " Efficacy in this Composition consists; yet the " manner of their making them into Troches loses " fo much of their Volatility, that the way they " are generally managed with here, carries much " more of their Virtues into the Medicine. " fides, this is but a naked Supposition, and in " which there does not feem to be any Weight; " for if we may judge of their medicinal Effica-" cies by their poysonous Properties, the Bites of " our Vipers, at the proper Time of the Year, " which is the hottest, are as powerful and dead-" ly as theirs. But if any other Country hath the " Advantage of us in this one Ingredient, ours hath " it much more in another of as great, if not " greater, Moment, and that is in the Saffron; " for what our own Country produces of this " Flower is of four times more Strength and Good-" ness on every account, than any which comes " from abroad. This foolish Opinion of the fo-" reign Theriaca being better than what is made there, hath occasioned the common People to be 66 cheated

" cheated with the worst of Medicines for right "Venice Treacle; for they weakly imagining that to be the proper Place for its Preparation, please themselves with buying a Tin Pot of a dirty Sailor, who pretends to have imported it; where as some of our Druggists, and unworthy wholes fale Dealers in Pharmacy make it of little else than the Sweepings of their Shops, and get their Italian Bills of Directions printed here in London, as may be known to any one upon Enquiry, who will find at many Printers such Bills ready for these Demands.

CONFECTIO ARCHIGENIS.

Archigenis's Confection.

Take of the best Castor, of Long and Black Pepper, Styrax, Spikenard, Costus, Galbanum, and Opium, each half an Ounce; of Sasfron two Drams; of Syrup of Mugwort, a sufficient Quantity to make the whole into a Confection.

"This hath not been received into any Dispensa-" tory of the College before this Reformation of it. " It is originally a Prescription of Mesue, De Tusti " Humida, and is in Page 30 of the Venice Edition in 1549. It is from thence inserted into the " Augustane Dispensatory exactly as it stands here, " unless in the Substitution of Syrup of Mugwort or for Honey, and is there recommended for Diftemor pers of the Breast, as also nervous Disorders; and those Intentions, it seems, very well accom-" modated to. Zwelfer in his Animadversions upon it, fays, great Care is to be taken in its Comor position, notwithstanding it consists but of few "Ingredients; but it seems to require no other "Skill than in the Composition of the Capitals, that is, dissolving and staining the Gums and « Opium

" Opium so as to incorporate them with the Sy" rup, and then sift and stir in the rest of the In-

" gredients, finely powdered, together.

THERIACA LONDINENSIS.

London Treacle.

Take of the four greater and lesser hot Seeds, each one Ounce; of the Roots of Angelica, Virginian Snake-Root, Tormentile, Elicampane, Zedoary, Contrayerva, Calamus Aromaticus, and Gentian, each two Drams; of the Leaves of Cretic Dittany, Scordium, Rue, Laurel, and Juniper Berries, each half an Ounce; of Nutmegs, Mace, Saffron, Myrrh, and Cloves, each three Drams; of Ginger, and Opium, each two Drams; of Syrup of White Poppies boiled to an higher Consistence than ordinary, three times as much as the Weight of the whole; and of Canary a sufficient Quantity to make the whole into an Electuary.

"This is much altered from what it hath been in all the preceding Dispensatories; and as an Alexipharmic, which is plainly its main Intention, much for the better; for many Ingredients, very weakly conducive to such an end, are now rejected; and one of the most efficacious we have in the Shops of that Class added, which is the Contrayerva. But as this hath hitherto been mostly used by the Surgeons, where warm Cataplasms are required, how far it is improved for such Purposes, and especially by the Exchange of Honey for Syrupus de Meconio, I will not pretend to be a Judge.

CONFECTIO RALEIGHANA.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Confection.

Take of the Shavings of Hartshorn one Pound; of Vipers Flesh with their Hearts and Livers six Ounces; of the Flowers of Borrage, Rosemary, Marygolds, Sun-Dew, Red Roses, and Elder, each half a Pound; of the Leaves of Scordium, Carduus B. Baum, Cretic Dittany, Mint, Marjoram, Betony, each twelve handsful; of the Juice of Kermes, of the greater Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, of Juniper Berries, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Saffron, each two Ounces; of the best Cinnamon, Saffafras Bark, and the yellow Peel of Citrons and Oranges, each three Ounces; of Aloes Wood and Saffafras Wood, each fix Ounces; of the Roots of Angelica, wild Valerian, Fraxinel of White Dittany, Virginian Snake Root, Zedoary, Tormentile, Bistort, long and round Birthwort, Gentian, and Masterwort, each one Ounce and an half. After these are all cut and grossly bruised, put them into a proper Vessel to draw out their Tincture with rectified Spirit of Wine, S. A. Filter this Tincture, and evaporate it into an Extract by Distillation in B. M. Let the Magma which is pressed out be burned, and a Lixivium made of its Ashes so as to procure from it a pure Salt, S. A. which must be added to the aforesaid Extract; and afterwards to this Mixture stir in the following Ingredients, S. A. Take of Oriental and Occidental Bezoar, each half an Ounce; of Oriental Pearls two Ounces; of red Coral three Ounces; of Oriental Bole, true fealed Earth, and calcined Hartshorn, each one Ounce; of Ambergrease an Ounce; of Oriental Musk one Dram and an half; of White Sugar Candy powdered two Pound, and make into a Confection, S. A. " This "This hath not been in any Dispensatory that I know of before, except that of Bates. It hath obtain'd a great Name and Esteem amongst fome Persons, which seems to have been the reasion of the College have now made it an officinal Medicine, by giving it here. The whole Process is long and troublesome; but the greatest care incumbent upon the Compounder is that the Extract be at first left thin enough to receive the Powders afterwards to be mixed with it, so that the whole may be of a due Consistence.



ELECTU-

ELECTUARIA PURGANTIA.

Purging Electuaries.

BENEDICTA LAXATIVA.

The Bleffed Laxative.

Take of choice Turpeth ten Drams; of Diagrydium, the Bark of Spurge Root prepared, and Hermodactyl, each five Drams; the Seeds of Anise and Fennel, each half an Ounce; of Sal Gem one Ounce; of clarified Honey three times the Quantity of the whole, so as to make into an Electuary.

This is originally taken from Nicolaus, both by the College into their first Dispensatory, and by the Augustane, with very little Variation; and it hath so continued down to the present Reformation of our College, who have now rejected many needless Spices and Carminatives which were crowded into it under the Notion of Correctors, here being a Sufficiency retained for such Purposes. Zwelfer says that some have ordered double the Quantity of the Spurge Root, but thinks that as it stands here it is enough, and that even that requires a due Preparation; which is by insusing it three Days in very sharp Vinegar, and then drying it.

ELECTUARIUM AMARUM.

The bitter Electuary.

Take of Epithymum half an Ounce; of Angelica Roots three Drams; of Gentian, Zedoary, and Acorus, each two Drams; of Cinnamon one Dram and an half; of Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Saffron, each one Dram; of Aloes fix Ounces; and with the Syrups of Citron and Orange Peels, and Sugar, each a sufficient Quantity: Make them into an Electuary.

"In the first Dispensatory of our College this is ordered to be made up with the Syrups of Fumitory and Scabious, but both these are now rejected the Shops: In other respects this stands as it was ordered there; and there it likewise is under the Title of Electuarium Amarum Minus, in distinction from another called Electuarium Amarum Magistrale Majus; which hath been continued thro' all the Emendations of the College to the present, where it is thought sit to be expunged.

DIACASSIA cum MANNA.

A Composition of Cassia with Manna.

Take of Damascus Prunes two Ounces, of Violet Flowers one handful and an half; of Spring Water one Pint and an half: Let them boil till half is wasted; and then in the strained Liquor disfolve of fresh Cassia Pulp six Ounces; of Syrup of Violets eight Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds one Ounce; of white Sugar Candy one Ounce and an half; of the best Manna two Ounces; and make into an Electuary, S. A.

"This hath passed the same through all the E-" mendations of the College, unless in the pre-" fent Omission of the Sugar of Violets, no such thing being now made. Its Author is by the 46 Augustane Dispensatory acknowledged to be unce certain. Zwelfer in his Animadversions upon it « cautions that it should be made but in small Quantities at a Time, as all other Compositions indeed " of like kind, for fear they should grow acid, " and ferment by long keeping. Fernelius also ce gives the like Admonition, but that may be pret-" ty eafily prevented by simmering them over a " flow Heat, and stirring all the while with a wooden Spatule to prevent burning, till they are of a good thick Confistence, as we shall pre-" fently shew under the Lenitive Electuary.

Extract of Cassia with Sena Leaves.

Take of the Diacassia with Manna two Pounds; of Sena Leaves powdered two Ounces; of Caraway Seeds one Ounce; of Syrup of Violets a sufficient Quantity, to mix them together into an Electuary.

DIAPRUNUM LENITIVUM.

A Lenitive Composition of Prunes.

Take of new and ripe Damasens Prunes one hundred; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water till they are soft; then remove them from the Fire, and when cold drive the Pulp through a Sieve, and set by for use. In the Liquor strained from the Prunes before pulping boil one Ounce of Violet Flowers, and after straining again, dissolve in it two Pounds of Sugar, and boil into a Syrup;

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to which add of the forementioned Pulp half a Pound; of Cassia and Tamarinds dissolved in a little of the same Decoction, and pulped, each one Ounce. Boil them again over a gentle Heat, and frequently stir the Mixture; after which sist in the following Powders, of Coriander Seed, Rhubarb, Liquorice, and Marshmallow Roots, each a sufficient Quantity to make into a soft Electuary.

DIAPRUNUM SOLUTIVUM.

A Solutive Composition of Prunes.

Take of the Lenitive Composition of Prunes fresh and warm four Pound; of prepared Scammony two Ounces and five Drams, and mix them into an Electuary, S. A.

"The two latter of these were Prescriptions of "Nicolaus, the first of which was received into "the College Dispensatory under the Title of Di-"aprunum Simplex, rectius Lenitivum; but the latter Part of it is here much abridg'd of many fuperstuous Ingredients, as the Spodium, Bar-"berries, and many other things of like Nature.

CATHOLICON. The universal Purge.

Take of the Pulps of Cassia and Tamarinds, and of Sena Leaves, each two Ounces; of Polypody Root, of Violet Flowers, and of Rhubarb, each one Ounce; of Aniseeds, white Sugar, and Liquorice, each two Drams. Powder those Ingredients together that require it, and then take of fresh Polypody Root bruised three Ounces; of Sweet Fennel Seed six Drams; and boil them in four Pints of Spring Water to the Consumption of a third Part: Strain out the Liquor, and with

two Pounds of the finest Sugar boil it up to the Consistence of a Syrup; then by degrees pour it upon the Pulps, as they stand over the Fire, and afterwards stir in the Powders so as to make the whole into an Electuary.

"This is originally a Prescription of Nicolaus, and the College received it into their first Discrepensatory under the Title of Diacatholicon; but the preceding to This varied considerably from That both in the Materials and Order of Preparation; tho' here the cold Seeds, and some other Ingredients of no great Consequence to the main Intention of the whole are quite rejected.

ELECTUARIUM ex ELLEBORO.

An Electuary of Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore sliced one Pound; of Spring Water twelve Pints: Macerate them together for three Days: then boil to the Consumption of half. Squeeze out the Liquor by a strong Expression; and to it add three Pounds of Honey, and boil up to a due Consistence.

"In the former Dispensatory this stood under the Title of Mel Elleboratum, and was ordered with thirteen Pounds of Honey, which makes this vastly stronger of the Hellebore than that. It is so rough a Medicine as seldom to be given but to maniacal Persons, and those of very robust Constitutions; and it chiefly operates by vomiting.

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ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take of stoned Raisins, fresh Polypody of the Oak, and the best Sena, each two Ounces; of Mercury one handful and an half; of Figs, No. twenty; of Maiden-Hair, Violets Leaves, and cleansed Barley, each one handful; of Damascus Prunes and Tamarinds, each fix Drams; of Liquorice half an Ounce: Boil them together S. A. in ten Pints of Water to the Consumption of a third Part, and squeeze out the Liquor by a strong Expression; and in part of it, while warm, dissolve the Pulps of Cassia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and of Sugar of Violets, each fix Ounces. In the other Part of the strained Liquor melt two Pounds of the finest Sugar; and lastly, add one Ounce and an half of Sena Leaves in Powder, and of Coriander Seeds powdered one Ounce to every Pound of the Electuary; fo that it may be brought into a due Confistence for that Form, S. A.

"The last Dispensatory of the College before this had in some things of no great Consequence receded from, (chiefly in the Order of Composition) the first Edition; but this hath again more nearly conformed to that, except in rejecting the Jubebs and Sebastians, and substituting in their room Figs only, which are much more common to be met with good, and full as well answers the Intention. Mathiolus indeed gives those Ingredients a very great Commendation, but it is possible in his Time and Country those Fruits might be supplied in much greater Perfection than they are now amongst us here. There are several other Lenitive Electuraries in many Dispensatory Writers, chief-

"Iy in the Augustane, and the Pharmacopæia Re"gia, particularly one of Nicolaus Alexandrinus
"with Manna; but this fully answers all their In"tentions; for which reason also the Electuarium
"Passulatum, and some others of like Nature,
"are rejected in this Edition. It ought to be boiled
"up to a higher Consistence than it commonly is
"in the Shops, to keep it from Fermentation and
"Spoiling; but great care ought to be taken to
"prevent its burning, by stirring it all the time
"it is over the Fire.

Electuarium è Succo Rosarum. Electuary of the Juice of Roses.

Take of Sugar, and the Juice of Damask Roses, each one Pound and sour Ounces; of the three kinds of Sanders, each half an Ounce; of Mastich three Drams; of Diagrydium twelve Drams; Let the Sanders be reduced into a fine Powder, and mixed with the Diagrydium and Mastich, after they have been separately powdered; and then mixed with the Juice of Roses and Sugar, boiled up into a Syrup, while it is warm, so as to make them all together into an Electuary.

"This is originally a Prescription of Nicolaus Myrepsius, and receiv'd by the Augustane and College Dispensatories exactly alike; but here is now rejected Spodium, and Camphire, both which were in before, but of no Service to the Medicine. There are many other rosated Electuaries described by Dispensatory Writers, but they have not been thought worth Transcription of late, and are wholly neglected by the Shops; and even this is not often prescribed in the common Practice.

ELECTUARIUM CARIOCESTINUM.

The Clove and Costus Electuary.

Take of Cloves, white Costus or Zedoary, Ginger, and Cummin Seeds, each two Drams; of Hermodactyls cleared of their Husks, and of Diagridium, each half an Ounce; of the Honey of Roses three times the Quantity of the whole: Let them be all powdered together besides the Diagridium, and stirred into the Honey of Roses with a wooden Spatule; and at last put in the Diagrydium powdered by itself, and make them into an Electuary, S. A.

"This differs not from any preceding Dispenfatory of the College, nor the Augustane, both
which have it, unless in ordering Honey of Rofes for common Honey, which is an Alteration
of no great Consequence. Zwelfer gives this a
great Commendation for purging away Choler,
and breaking away the Obstructions of cachectick Constitutions: And altho' this does not
mightily obtain in common Prescription, it is
yet greatly used as a Purge among the ordinary
People.

HIERA PICRA Simplex.

Simple Hiera Picra.

This is made by a Mixture of the Species of Hiera Picra with despumated Honey, or Syrup of Violets, into an Electuary.

" See the Notes under the Species Hiera.

HIERA DIACOLOCYNTHIDIS.

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A Compound Electuary of Colocynth.

Take of Colocynth, Agaric, Germander, white Horehound, Stoechas, each ten Drams; of Opoponax, Sagapenum, Parsley Seeds, round Birthwort Root, and white Pepper, each five Drams; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Myrrh, and Saffron, each four Drams: Let the Gums be rubbed in a Mortar, and the rest sifted; then stir them into three Pounds, three Ounces, and five Drams of despumated Honey, so as to make the whole into an Electuary, S. A.

"I cannot find this in any Dispensatory before that of the College preceding This; for it was not in their first. It is there likewise ordered to be kept in the Species, if thought fit. But the Shops have not hitherto been accustomed to make it, because not yet ordered in common Prescription.

CONFECTIO HAMECH.

The Confection of Hamech.

Take of the Barks of yellow Myrobolans two Onnces; of the Chebulan and black Myrobolans; of Violets, Pulp of Colocynth, and Polypody of the Oak, each one Ounce and an half; of Wormwood and Thyme, each half an Ounce; of the Seeds of Anise and Fennel, and of red Roses, each three Drams. Bruise all these, and macerate them together for a whole Day in six Pints of Whey; then boil to half its Consumption, and to the strained Liquor after it had been pressed out, add of the Juices of Fumitory, of the Pulps of Prunes and Raisins, each half a Pound; of white Sugar and

and clarify'd Honey, each one Pound. Boil these to the Consistence of Honey, sprinkling in at the latter end powdered, of the Troches of Agaric, and the Leaves of Sena, each two Ounces; of Rhubarb one Ounce and an half; of Epithymum one Ounce; of Diagrydium six Drams; of Cinnamon half an Ounce; of Ginger two Drams; of the Seeds of Fumitory and Anise, and of Spikenard, each one Dram; and make them all together into an Electuary, S. A.

"This is a very ancient Arabian Composition, and first prescribed by Mesue, the since altered by Fernelius. It is continued here much the fame as in the Augustane Dispensatory, and as it was first received by the College: But it is so nauseous as seldom to be prescribed but in Clyfters, and not often neither in that manner, so that the Shops have of late not been much accustomed to make it.

"The Separation of the Medicines of this Form into Alterant and Cathartic, is much more convenient and methodical than in the preceding Different pensatories, where they were confusedly intersipersed. There are abundance now expunged that were even in the last Edition of the College, and with great reason on many accounts; but chiefly because they are injudiciously composed of Ingredients not well coinciding in their Intentions, are very irksome to take, and very difficult to keep, because of their Readiness to ferment, in the hot Weather especially; besides that all the Intentions they can serve are more conveniently provided for by extemporations.

PILULÆ.

Pills.

PILULE de AGARICO.

Pills of Agaric.

Take of the Troches of Agaric one Ounce; of the Species of Hiera half an Ounce; of Myrrh fix Drams; Syrup of Buckthorn a sufficient Quantity to make into a Mass for Pills, S. A.

"This Composition is as old as Mesue, its ori-" ginal Author. The first Dispensatory of the " College and the Augustane have received it alike; " but this hath rejected very justly the Orrice, " Horehound, and some other Ingredients very " foreign to the main Intention, and ferving only " to clog the Medicine. Zwelfer hereupon orders " the Myrrh, as indeed all Gums that are brought " into this Form, to be dissolved in a proper "Quantity of Wine, or any convenient Liquor, as much better reducible to a due Confistence in the whole, than if powdered with the other « Ingredients. But the Composer herein is left " to his Discretion, and will always be governed by the Texture and Body of any Gum fo ordered, which will sometimes better suit one Ma-" nagement than another.

PILULE ALEOPHANGINE.

Aromatick Pills with Aloes.

Take of Cinnamon, Cloves, the leffer Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Mace, Calamus Aromaticus, Carpobalfam, or in its defect Juniper Berries, Schenanth, yellow Sanders, Galangals, and red Rofe Leaves, each half an Ounce: Let these be grossly powdered, and a Tincture be drawn from them with Spirit of Wine, in a Glass Vessel close stopped, enough to strain off three Pints, in which dissolve one Pound of the finest Aloes, and to it add of Mastich and Myrrh in Powder, each half an Ounce; of Sassron two Drams; of Peruvian Balsam half a Dram; and reduce the whole into a due Consistence for Pills by Evaporation of the superstuous Moisture over an Heat of warm Ashes.

" The Quantities of some of the Ingredients " are somewhat diminished to what they were be-" fore. These are the Pilula Aromatica of Me-" sue; but it seems from Galen, Lib. 1. de Comp. " Med. as if he borrowed the Prescription from " Lampone's, because it is almost the same as his " Hiera. Zwelfer is very large in his Animadver-" fions upon this Composition, which in the Au-" gustane Dispensatory a little differs from this, and " he is very elaborate in its Correction. He di-" rects to draw the Aromatic part of the Ingredi-" ents off by two or three Cohobations with five or " fix Ounces of Spirit of Wineby a Retort, which " is to be faved, and a Decoction made of the Re-" siduum in plain Water, in which the Aloes is to " be dissolved and evaporated; and then the Myrrh, " Mastich, and Saffron to be put to it, with the " Aromatic Spirit before drawn; or else to take 66 fuch Aromaticks as have not their effential " Oils " Oils in the Shops, and manage thus; and put a due proportion of those Essential Oils, which

" are drawn, to the whole at last, which seems

"to be the better way. This is directed in the

" Pharmacopæia Regia with Hellebore, and entitled, Pilula Aleophangina Capitales & Stomachica, but

" they are now out of use.

PILULÆ de ALOE LOTA.

Pills of washed Aloes.

Take of Aloes, dissolved in the Juice of Roses, and again inspissated, one Ounce; of the Troches of Agaric three Drams; of Mastich two Drams: Syrup of Damask Roses a sufficient quantity, to make into a Mass for Pills, S.A.

"This is in the Augustane Dispensatory, under the Title of Pilula de Aloe lotà incerei Authoris, with the Addition of half a Dram of the Species "Diamoschu dulcis. It hath stood also in the same of manner in the College Dispensatories down to the present, which hath also rejected that Species out of the Number of that Class. Zwelfer if finds Fault with the Title, because Aloes cannot er properly be said in this process, nor indeed in any other, to be washed; and directs the Aloes Rosata to be used in its stead: There are many other Compositions in this Form with Aloes, in the Augustane and other Dispensatories, as parti-" cularly one with Mastich from Nicolaus Myrepse sus, but they are quite rejected from amongst the or present Officinals, except this and the

ALOES ROSATA.

Rosated Aloes.

Take of bright Succotrine Aloes in Powder four Ounces; of the depurated Juice of Damask Roses one Pint; and digest them together over a gentle Heat, till the superfluous Humidity is exhaled, and the remainder is of a due Consistence for Pills, S. A.

- "This is ordered in the Augustane Dispensatory, to be done three times over; and in the Phar-
- " macopæia Regia it is directed with an Adition of
- " Diagrydium, and Resin of Scammony, but that
- " is now rejected. The same Dispensatory also
- " orders another, with Infusion of Violets; but
- " this is the most Simple of them all, and the only

" one that is now used in Practice.

PILULÆ de Ammoniaco Magistrales.

Magisterial Pills of Ammoniacum.

Take of Gum Ammoniacum, prepared with the Vinegar of Squills two Ounces; of Succotrine Aloes one Ounce and an half; of Myrrh, Mastich and Benjamin, each half an Ounce; of Sassron, and Salt of Wormwood, each two Drams; of Syrup of Wormwood a sufficient quantity, to make them into a Mass for Pills.

- "These were not received into any of the Difpensatories of the College before, but seemed
- " to be taken from the Augustane Dispensatory,
- " where they are ascribed to Quercetan for their
- "Author; the variation here from that is very
- "little. Zwelfer orders so much Vinegar to be
- " used in the dissolution of the Gums, as not to

want any Syrup to bring it to a due Consistence. He also greatly blames the Lixivial Salt in this Composition, not only as foreign to the Intention of the whole, but because it spoils its due Consistence for Pills, by taking away its Tenacity, and making it crumble, as all such Salts will do to adhesive Substances. This Composition is given by Schroder, much in the same manner as it is continued here.

PILULE COCCIE Majores.

The greater Pill Cochia.

Take of Hiera Picra ten Drams; of the Troches of Alhandal three Drams and an half; of Diagrydium two Drams and an half; of the most resimous Turpeth five Drams; and make them into a Consistence sit for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, S. A.

"This is taken from Rhasis, Chap. 1. ad Al"mansorem, and was received at first by the College and Augustane Dispensatories; but the latter
"Emendation of the College changed the Pulp of
Colocynth, which was in the Original Prescription, for the Trochisci Alhandal: But this hath
surther mended it, if by rejecting the Stocchas,
and making it into a due Consistence, with Syrup of Buckthorn instead of Syrup of Stocchas,
is more suitable to the design of the Medicine.

PILULE COCCIE Minores.

The leffer Pill Cochia.

Take of bright Aloes, the purest Scammony, and the Pulp of Colocynth, each one Ounce; when they are powdered make them into a Mass, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, S. A.

S. A. adding thereunto two Drams of the distilled Oil of Cloves.

"This is a Modern Composition, and the most in use of any under this Class: It is not in the first Dispensatories of the College; and in the preceding to this it was but two Scruples of Oil of Cloves to the same proportion of Ingredients; so that this is much warmer, which adds much to its Efficacy in many Intentions; especially in Cholick Pains, and to discuss Viscidities, watery Humours, and Flatulencies, for which Purposes it is often prescribed.

PILULÆ de CYNOGLOSSO.

Compound Pills of Hounds-Tongue.

Take of the dried Roots of Hounds-Tongue, white Henbane Seeds and Opium, each half an Ounce; of Mastich six Drams; of Olibanum sive Drams; of Saffron, Castor and Styrax, each one Dram and an half: Let the Hounds-Tongue Root, the Henbane Seeds, and Castor, be powdered together; but the Mastich, Saffron, Olibanum, by themselves separately: Let the Opium be cut into thin slices, and dissolved in Rose Water; afterwards put in the Powders, and make into a Mass of a Consistence sit for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Diacodium.

"This is a Composition which Nicolaus bor"rows from Mesue; but Fernelius and Renodeus
"have altered it, chiefly by the Addition of Castor
and Styrax: And after them our College have
copy'd it into their first Dispensatory. The Augustane Dispensatory indeed gives two distinct
Forms of it, one standing under the Title of
Pilula de Cynoglosso cum Castoreo, and which
hath

"hath been the nearest followed by the College in their late Emendations. They are greatly recommended by Zwelfer against Catarrhs, and for fo doing he had the Authority of Benedictus Faventius, a celebrated Physician of Bononia, who used it with great Success in Salt Defluxions, in Mixture with Juice of Liquorice, and the Pillule de Aloe Lotâ. The Pharmacopæia Regia gives a Pill de Cynoglosso Anodyna, which is there preferred in many Cases to the common Laudanum.

PILULÆ DIAMBRÆ.

Pill Diambra.

Take of new Guaiacum Gum, and the Rosated Aloes, each three Drams; and the Simple Hiera Picra a Dram and an half; of Mastich one Dram; of the Species Diambra, without the Perfumes, half a Dram: Let these all be reduced to a fine Powder, and with a sufficient quantity of Peruvian Balsam, be made into a Mass of a due Consistence for Pills.

"I do not find this in any Dispensatory, unless that of the College preceding to this, where inflead of the Species Diambra, it hath ordered half a Dram of Ambergrease; nor have I ever mer with it in extemporaneous Prescription, or seen it yet in the Shops.

PILULÆ è DuoBus.

Pills of two Things.

Take of Colocynth and Scammony, each one Ounce; of Oil of Cloves, half a Dram; of Syrup of Buckthorn a fufficient quantity, to make into a Mass, of a due Consistence for Pills.

"These were first ordered in the Dispensatory of the College preceding this; and therewith a sufficient quantity of the Oil of Cloves to make them into a Mass, only with a little Syrup; but the ascertaining the quantity is much better both for the Compounder and Prescriber, tho what is here allowed will not make it, by much fo warm as before, nor as the Coccia Minor is now directed.

PILULE ECPHRACTICE.

Echphratic Pills.

Take of Gentian, Rhubarb, Gum Guaiacum, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Wormwood, each one Ounce; of the Aleophangine Pills two Ounces; of the Syrup of Buckthorn a fufficient quantity, to make alltogether into a Mass of a due Consistence for Pills.

"Practical Authors, and extemporaneous Pre"fcriptions, abound with Forms of this Inten"tion, but I have not met with any one before
"in an officinal Dispensatory. Sylvius de la Boe
"gives a Recipe under this Denomination, which
"fome of our extemporaneous Dispensatory Wri"ters have transcribed, but that considerably
"disfers from this: A great deal of Pains is re"quired to bring this into a due Consistence, be"cause the Salts so much dispose it to crumble.

The Fetid Pills.

PILULE FOTIDE.

Take of Aloes, Troches Alhandal, Opoponax, Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, and the Seeds of Rue, each five Drams; of Scammony, and Assa Assa Fætida, each three Drams; of Turpeth Root half an Ounce; of the lesser Spurge prepared, and Hermodactyls, each two Drams; of Ginger one Dram and an half; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Saffron and Castor, each one Dram; of Euphorbium prepared, one Scruple; of Oil of Amber rectify'd, half a Dram: Let the Gums be dissolved in the Juice of Leeks, and strained; then add the Powders, and mix them well together, and make into a Mass, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

"These are the Pilule Fætide majores of Mesue, and which our College transcribed exactly into " their first Dispensatory, as also it is in the Auce gustane, in the same manner; but on a Review the Bdellium hath been expunged, as having no " Virtues corresponding to the Intention of the whole: The Euphorbium hath been likewise « lessened in half its quantity, because of its exce cessive Heat and Pungency. Some other small 66 Alterations are likewise made that are not of comment enough for particular notice. Querce cetan hath a Composition under the Title of ce Pilula de Euphorbio, not greatly unlike these, and which are transcribed by Schroder, who hath, " Lib. 4. taught many ways how to correct the Eu-" phorbium, as baking it in a Citron or a Lemon, or dissolving and washing it with various Acids; " which means are imagined to abate its Cau-" flick fiery Nature. The Augustane Dispensatory Likewise orders it for the same End, to be rec duced to a kind of Pulp or Mass, with Oil of « Sweet Almonds, and then macerated warm in " any acid Juices, but the quantity it is here now " reduced to requires no fuch great trouble. Zwel-66 fer greatly recommends this Composition in arthritick Affections, and cutaneous Foulneffes, besides

besides many other things; and the present " practice gives some reputation to its Virtues, by " directing it fometimes in nervous and hysterick Disorders, and to which last Intention the Colce lege feems now to have had a particular regard, " by the addition of Assa Fætida, which was never " in it before: But the Mass is somewhat difficult " to keep without moulding, which feems owing " to the Juice of Leeks required for disfolving the "Gums, and not giving Body enough to keep it " from drying: The best way is to confine it in an " oily Bladder, and a Leaden Pot.

PILULE GUMMOSE.

The Gum Pills.

Take of Opopanax one Ounce; of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, and Sagapenum, each half an Ounce; of Myrrh two Drams; of Assa Fœtida and Castor, each three Drams; of Oil of Amber one Scruple; of Mithridate a sufficient quantity to make into a Mass of a due consistence for Pills.

"These have not before been in any officinal " Dispensatory, and the nearest Prescription to " them of any that I have met with is of S. Clos-" saus, inserted by Schroder, under the same Title, "Though this feems vaftly to excel that in the " Uniformity of Intention, and the Simplicity and " Ease of Preparation to the Compounder.

PILULÆ de GUTTA GAMANDRA.

The Gamboge Pill.

Take of Refin of Jallop, Scammony, Gamboge, and Calomel, each half an Ounce; of Gum Ammoniacum dissolved in the Juice of the English Orrice, three Drams; of Tartar Vitriolated, two

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Drams;

Drams; of Mastich one Dram; of Saffron one Scruple; of the Spirit of Turpentine forty Drops; and make the whole into a Mass, of a fit Consistence for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

"There are many Forms, under different Titles, of the same Intention as this, both in officinal and extemporaneous Dispensatories: Tho' " our College had nothing of this kind in their " first Dispensatory, yet in the preceding to this " they have a Composition under the same Title, which hardly at all differs from the Pilula Hyc dropice of Bontius, formerly a noted Physician to the Prince of Orange in Holland, and which " Schroder hath given in his Pharmacopaia Medico-" Chymica. Lib. 2. Cap. 73. There is a Prescription of Horstins, under the Title of Pilula de Hycc drargyro, wherein, Mercury, Aloes, and Scamor mony have the greatest Share, and have like-" wise Oil of Turpentine directed in them: But " this Composition certainly excels any preceding " ones of the like Intention, both for Uniformity " and Efficacy,

PILULE MECHOACANE.

Pills of Mechoacan.

Take of Mechoacan Root half an Ounce; of Turpeth two Drams; of the Leaves of Mecereon, macerated in Vinegar and dried, of Dwarf-Elder Seed, and the Troches of Agaric, each two Drams; of the Spurge Root prepared, and Mastich, each one Dram and an half; of Mace, Cinnamon and Sal-Gem, each two Scruples: Let all these, clean powdered, be made into a Mass, with White Wine, and that dried and powder'd again; and lastly, be beat up into a Mass, of a Consistence sit for

for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

"These have Renodens for their first Prescriber, from whom the College transcribed them into their first Dispensatory; and they have since continued exactly the same, except in some Circumstances of making into a Mass, which are of no great moment. The Augustane Dispensatory hath a Composition for the same Intention of an Hydragogue, which is there ascribed to Mesue or Joannes Damascenus, under the Title of Pilula de Mezereo; but it is so different from this, as not to allow of a suggestion that this was taken from it.

PILULÆ de RHABARBARO.

The Rhubarb Pills.

Take of Rhubarbone Ounce; of Resin of Jallap, and Tartar of Vitriol, each two Drams and an half; of the Chymical Oil of Nutmegs half a Dram; of the thinner Extract of Gentian a sufficient quantity, to make them into a Mass of a sit consistence for Pills.

"There is transcribed into the Angustane Discrepensatory a Composition, under this Title, from Mesue; and the College in their first Edition had one very little different from it; but since it hath been discontinued by the College until now, which notwithstanding greatly differs from either of the before mentioned, both in leaving out many superstuous Ingredients, and adding some new ones of greater Essicacy to the chief Intention of the whole. Tartar of Vitriol is commonly ordered amongst Ingredients of this Mixture and Operation, only to open and K 2 "separate

" separate their most tenacious Parts, as the Salt of Tartar is directed in some Insusions of like

" Intention.

PILULÆ RUFFI, five COMMUNES.

Ruffy's, or the common Pills.

Take of the best Aloes two Ounces; of choice Myrrh one Ounce, and Saffron half an Ounce, and make them all together into a Mass, of a consistence sit for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Wormwood.

Syrup of Wormwood. "These are generally ascribed to Ruffi, a noted " and very ancient Physician; but Zwelfer will " have it, that he borrowed them from Paulus Agi-" neta. Lib. 2. Cap. 26. but with this difference " from either of them, that they put an equal " quantity of Gum Ammoniacum with the Aloes, " and no Saffron. There are indeed in the Augu-" stane Dispensatory, Pilula Pestilentiales AVI-" CENNA, seu communes, with the same Ingredients as here, but somewhat differing in their " proportions; and in the first Dispensatory of " the College, these are recited under the Title " of Pilulæ Pestilentiales, so that they seem to have " been inadvertently confounded by some Writers with one another. But in this the Modern " Prescriptions chiefly differ from the former, in " ordering but half the quantity of Saffron as of " Myrrh, whereas they generally direct them equal, " and both together as much as the Aloes. " most Ancient Writers likewise direct them to be " made into a Mass, either with aromatized Wine, " or Juice of Lemons; and even the College at " first directed the Syrup of the Juice of Lemons, " which is here done with the Syrup of Worm-" wood; which some do not however so well like, " because it rather darkens the shining Yellow of ee the ite

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st the Ingredients, upon which Colour the Medi-" cine is much valued. The Ingredients are 66 best reduced into Powder separately, because they are fo different in texture from one another, " that they will not do in a Mortar fo well toge-" ther. This Medicine was designed by its first Pre-" scribers to be dissolved for Potions, but its exstreme Bitterness, making it intolerable in that " Form, the Moderns have very justly retained it " in Pills for their extemporaneous Practice. Felix " Platerus hath a Prescription, under the Title of " Pilula Pestilentiales, which hath all the Ingre-" dients of this, but joined with many other, which " feem rather to clog than improve it. Schroder " also gives one by the Name of Pestilentiales " Composita, not differing but in the Addition of "Things, that rather spoil than mend it.

PILULÆ RUDII.

Take of Colocynth fix Drams; of Agaric, Scammony, Black Hellebore Root, and Turpeth Root, each half an Ounce; of Succotrine Aloes one Ounce; of Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves each two Scruples: Let the Colocynth be cleared from its Seeds and cut small, the Agaric shaved into Chips, and the Hellebore, Turpeth and Spices, be grosly bruised: And pouring upon them four times as much Spirit of Wine, let them macerate four Days together in a moderate Heat; then strain and press out hard the Liquor, in which dissolve the Scammony and Aloes, after they have been before duly cleansed: Last of all, put the whole into an Alembick of Glass, and draw off so much of the superfluous moisture as will leave the remainder as thick as Honey, for a Mass to be made into Pills.

"This differs from the Prescription received into the first Dispensatory of the College, in substituting a very few good Aromaticks in the room " of a perplexed Composition that is now quite " expunged the Shop. The Management also of its Preparation differs somewhat from that, tho' " in nothing of Consequence. Zwelfer orders the " same Procedure as in the Aleophangina. " Scammony should be powdered by it self, and the "Aloes should not be added till it is strained from the other Ingredients, and when that is dissolved, " and it is near high enough, the Scammony should " be fifted and stirred in. The superfluous Spirit " is last drawn off by a Retort, because it may then be faved again for the same use another time, "whereas Evaporation in an open Veffel would lose it; but it can hardly be drawn that way to a full Consistence, because it requires frequent " trial when near enough, and therefore is best to 66 be taken out, and put it into an open Vessel to 66 finish it. This more strictly belongs to the Class of Extracts, and is most generally titled so in the 66 Shops, and in extemporaneous Prescriptions; it is also, under the same Appellation, ascribed by 6 fome to Eustachius as its original Author, and wrote for under the Name of Extractum Eustac chii. There are many Prescriptions in the ancient practical Writers and Dispensatories, and par-" ticularly in the Collections of Schroder and Zwel-" fer, under the Titles of Panchymagoga very near to this, excepting in being more crowded with Ingredients, and less elegantly Compounded. Some Shops, especially those of Wholesale Dealers, who make vast quantities at a time, put in without Order, Salt of Tartar to preserve this Extract moist, which otherwise grows hard, and ce requires a little fresh Spirit to soften it.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ CUM GUMMI.

Stomachic Pills with the Gums.

Take of the finest Aloes one Ounce; of Sena Leaves cleansed five Drams; of Gum Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar of Squills half an Ounce; of Mastich and Myrrh, each one Dram and an half; of Sassron and Salt of Wormwood, each half a Dram: Make them into a Mass for Pills with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Buckthorn.

"This Composition was not at first in the College Dispensatory, although there are Pilula
Stomachica from Mesue, but very different from
these, and now justly expunged as a trisling Medicine, consisting of nothing but Aloes, Mastich,
and Red Roses, with Syrup of Wormwood. In
the Augustane and Royal Dispensatories there are
also several Compositions under the Title of Stomachic Pills, but they seem so ill calculated for
any one Intention, that they are now quite out
of use.

PILULÆ de SCAMMONIO.

Pills of Scammony.

Take of Jallap Root one Dram; of Scammony and Vitriol of Tartar each one Scruple; of the chymical Oil of Nutmegs fix Drops; the more liquid Extract of Gentian a sufficient Quantity to make into a Mass for Pills.

"This is entirely a new Prescription, and is much easier to compound, and more efficacious than almost any before contrived to answer the

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" Intention of an Hydragogue.

PILULE

PILULÆ È STYRACE.

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Styrax Pills.

Take of Styrax, Olibanum, Myrrh, the inspiffated Juice of Liquorice, and Opium, each half an Ounce; of Saffron one Dram: Make them all into a Mass for Pills with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of white Poppies.

"This was first ordered by Mesue with Frankincense, as it is here with Olibanum, and without
Saffron. Schroder hath got it with some difference from both, having Laudanum besides the
Opium, and adding a Scruple of Ambergrease
to somewhat a less Quantity of the Mass. He
says that S. Clossaus used it with great Success to
breeding Women who were in danger of Missing carriage from the Trouble of frequent Coughing.
It is much that the Augustane Dispensatory, as
well as the Pharmacopaia Regia, hath omitted
it; as it is a very good Medicine, and now
much used in common Prescription against Catarrhs, &c.

PILULÆ TARTAREÆ.

The Tartar Pills.

Take of the best Aloes three Drams, of Gum Ammoniacum cleansed in the Vinegar of Squills one Ounce and an half; of Tartar of Vitriol half a Dram; and make them together into Pills.

"Here is supposed so much of the Vinegar of Squills to be used in dissolving the Gum Ammoinacum as is sufficient to give a due Consistence to the whole. The first Dispensatory of our College had nothing under this Title, although they

or they have added one fince, which was original-" ly from Quertetan, and corrected by Sennertus; " Notwithstanding which Zwelfer in his Animad-" versions upon it in the Augustane Dispensatory, " is very prolix in directing the manner of Com-" position; but the College have now again ex-" punged that as an injudicious and very trouble-" fome Mixture, and here substituted one vastly " more simple, and more efficacious to the Inten-" tion it is designed for, from Bontius, formerly " Physician to the House of Orange, as it is retain-" ed by Schroder in his Pharmacopæia Medico Chy-" mica; where he tells us that it was of fo great " Esteem in Holland, as to be religiously made com-" mon for the publick Benefit. Schroder gives al-" so the Pilule Tartaree of Quercetan, not much " different from that in the Augustane, and the " former Edition of the College, as also a shorter " Composition of his own under the same Appel-" lation; but these have none of them obtained e-" rough to come down to our present Practice.

LAUDANUM.

Take of Theban Opium (extracted with equal Parts of Spring Water, and Spirit of Wine) one Ounce; of Saffron, extracted in the same manner, one Dram and an half; of Castor one Dram. Let all these be dissolved in a Tincture made with half an Ounce of the Species Diambra without the Persumes, and Spirit of Wine; and put into it ten Drops of the Oil of Nutmegs: Lastly, evaporate the whole into a Mass over a Bath Heat.

[&]quot;It is endless to take notice of all the Compofitions and Preparations under this Title amongst
Dispensatory and Practical Writers. That which
is given by the Augustane Compilers, and which
Zwelfer

"Zwelfer takes such a vast deal of Pains about in his Animadversions, has been justly slighted by "College in all their Editions although they

our College in all their Editions although they have in all except the present copyed after

"them fo far as to continue the Perfumes: But

"they are now here also left out. In the Evaporation great care must be taken that neither the

" Extracts burn to, by want of sufficient stirring all

"the time, nor the Aromaticks be exhaled by too great an Heat.

"Most of the Compositions of this Class are Cathartic, Stomach'c, or Hysteric; but many

of the old Dispensatories and practical Writings are vastly crowded with Medicines of this Form

" for all these Intentions: But notwithstanding

the great Authorities of many of their Authors,

" and the Conveniency of keeping such Forms in the Shops, yet the College have now abridged

"them to a much less Number; and given some

new ones, much more simple and easy in their

Compositions and more efficacious in their Operations than any before to be met with. Thus

they have thrown out the Pilula aggregative Eu-

co patori, de Lapide Lazuli, de Hermodactylis, de O-

oppanace, all of Mesue; the Hiera cum Agarico, and Auree of Nicolaus; the Imperiales, Masta-

china, and ex Tribus of Fernelius; the Pilula de

co Succino of Crato; the Vaticana, de Cretà Pal-

ec marii, Macri, and many others; and filled their

Places with the Magistrales de Ammoniaco, Ec-

phrastica, Gummosa, and Pilula de Scammonio.
But the greatest Advantages from the present

Emendations are from the Corrections of those

" Compositions which have come through all the

former Dispensatories, and are yet retained; and

which a judicious Compounder will eafily discern

as they occur in Business.

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TROCHISCI.

Troches.

AGARICUS TROCHISCATUS.

Troches of Agaric.

Take of white and light Agaric scraped small and sifted three Ounces; of Ginger two Drams; and make them up together into Troches, with a sufficient Quantity of Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

"The last Dispensatory of the College hath conformed to the Augustane, where the Agaric is to be reduced with Wine into a kind of Pulp, and brought into a due Consistence with Ginger in Powder; tho' the first Edition is exactly the same as Zwelfer's Emendation of it in the Augustane, which hath in it Sal Gem, and is made up with Oxymel. None of these Preparations, which originally came from Mesue and the Arabians, are however now much in Esteem, and never enter into any but some of the old of-

TROCHISCI Albi RHASIS.

The white Troches of Rhases.

Take of Cerus washed with Rose Water ten Drams; of Sarcocolla three Drams; of Starch two Drams; of Gum Arabick and Tragacanth, each one Dram; of Camphire half a Dram; and make

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make them all together into Troches with a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water, S. A.

"These were the Contrivance of the Physician whose Name they bear: But in the first Dis-

pensatory of the College they were directed with half a Dram of Opium, and to be made into

"Troches with Milk; although there indeed the

"Opium is ordered to be omitted at discretion, they are used externally for the Eyes, and in o-

" ther cooling Lotions.

TROCHISCI ALEXITERII.

Alexiterial Troches.

Take of Zedoary Root, of the Virginian Snake Root, and of the Powder of Crab's Claws, each one Dram and an half; of the outer Bark of Citrons dried, and of Angelica Seeds, each one Dram; of Armenian Bole half a Dram; and of white Sugar Candy the Weight of the whole. Let them be all made into a fine Powder, and then with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Treacle Water, work them into a Paste fit for Troches.

"These are transcribed into the first Edition of the College Dispensatory from Renodeus much in the same manner as Schroder hath also got them in his Pharmacopæia Medico-Chymica; and it was continued down to the last of the College without the Emendations here, tho' much corrected to what it was before. The Virginian Snake Root here is entirely new, and many things are left out which not only made the Medicine too nauseous for this Form, especially the Gentian, but also lessened the Proportions of the most efficacious Ingredients, and frustrated the

" main Intention, which seems originally to have been contrived as a Preservative against pestilener tial Contagions.

TROCHISCI AIHANDAL.

Troches of Colocynth.

Take of white Colocynth Pulp cleared from its Seeds, and cut small; of Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, and Bdellium, each six Drams: Let the Gums be macerated for three or four Days in a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water, so that they may be dissolved in it; and with the fore-mentioned Pulp let all together be beat up into a Consistence for Troches.

"This Contrivance is as old as Mesue, and hath been but little varied in all the Hands it hath passed through: It seems originally designed by the Gums to deaden in some measure the violent Operation of the Colocynth.

TROCHISCI ALIPTÆ MOSCHATÆ.

Balfamick Troches with Musk.

Take of the purest Labdanum three Ounces; of strained Styrax one Ounce and an half; of Benjamin in Powder one Ounce; of Aloes Wood two Drams; of Ambergrease one Dram; and of Musk half a Scruple. Let the Labdanum be rubbed in a Brass Mortar with an Iron Pestle, both warm and rubbed over with an Almond, with a little Rose Water, until by Agitation it becomes dissolved: Then put in the Styrax and Benjamin, which manage the same way; and lastly, put in the Aloes Wood in Powder, with the Musk and Ambergrease dissolved together in another Mortar with

Rose Water; and when the whole Composition is almost cold, form it into Troches, S. A.

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"This is from a Prescription of Nicolaus, and is transcribed into the Augustane and College Dis-

" pensatories with half a Dram of Camphire, which is here omitted, as giving to it a Flavour very

disagreeable to most Persons.

TROCHISCI ALKEKENGI.

Troches of Winter Cherries.

Take of Winter Cherries three Drams; of Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, Olibanum, Pine Nuts, Sweet Almonds, Starch, Juice of Liquorice, Armenian Bole, and white Poppey Seeds, each fix Drams; of Melons, Cucumbers, Citrulls, and Gourd Seed, each three Drams and an half; of the Seeds of Smallage, and white Henbane, white Amber, Lemnian Earth, and Opium, each two Drams; and make them all together into a Paste of a due Consistence for Troches; with a sufficient Quantity of the fresh Juice of Winter Cherries, S. A.

"This is an old Arabian Prescription, taken o"riginally from Mesue; both the Augustane and
first Dispensatories of the College have got it
considerably different from what it is here, and
in some respects also different from one another; but this is exactly as in the last Edition
of the College.

TROCHISCI BECHICI ALBI.

The white pectoral Lozenges.

Take of fine Sugar one Pound; of White Sugar Candy half a Pound; of Florentine Orrice Root half an Ounce; of Liquorice Powder fix Drams;

Drams; of Starch one Ounce and an half; and make them into small Lozenges with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Rose Water. On occasion may be added Ambergrease and Musk, viz. four Grains of the first, and three of the latter.

"These are in all the old Dispensatories in the fame manner, without Alteration.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI.

The black pectoral Lozenges.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice, and of white Sugar, each ten Drams; of Gum Tragacanth and Sweet Almonds blanched, each fix Drams; and make them into Lozenges with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Quince Seeds made with Rose Water, S. A.

"In the Augustane Dispensatory this is clogged with many other Ingredients; but the first of the College hath it exactly as here, and there as scribes it to Rhases for its Author. The Augustions of the same Formand Intention; but they have not Reputation enough to continue them down to the present Practice.

TROCHISCI de CARABE.

Troches of Amber.

Take of Amber one Ounce, of Burnt Harts-horn, Gum Arabick, Red Coral, Gum Traga-canth, Acacia, Hypocistis, Balaustines, Mastich, Gum Lacca washed, and black Poppey Seeds, each two Drams and two Scruples; of Frankincense and Saffron, each two Drams, of Opium one Dram;

Dram; and make them all into Troches with a fufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds made in Plantain Water.

"This Composition is ascribed to Mesue, and feems designed against Hæmorrhages, and chiesly spirting of Blood. The Augustane Dispensatory and all Editions of the College have continued it without Alteration.

Troches of Cypress for the Mithridate.

Take of the Pulp of fat Raisins well cleansed from the Husks and Stones, and of Cyprus Turpentine, each three Ounces; of Myrrh and Schonanth, each one Ounce and an half: of Cinnamon half an Ounce; of Calamus Aromaticus three Drams; of round Cyprus Root, Spikenard, Caffia Wood, Juniper Berries, fat Bdellium, and Wood of Aloes, each two Drams and an half; of Saffron one Dram; a small Quantity of Canary; and of the best despumated Honey a sufficient Quantity. Let the Myrrh and Bdellium be reduced in a Mortar, with Wine enough, to the Confistence of a thin Honey; then stir in the Turpentine, the Pulp of the Raisins, and the Powders; and let all together be simmered with Honey well despumated into a due Consistence to be formed into Troches.

"This is but a troublesome Composition; but as it is made a standing Ingredient in the Mithridate, its Prescription is still necessarily retained here, as it is likewise in the Augustane, and
all other officinal Dispensatories of Note. It is
originally ascribed to Damocrites, who, it seems,
attempted to reform the Mithridate, and con-

"trived these Ingredients into this Form on purpose for that: It is taken notice of by Galen, De

Antidotis, and recommended in some Cases by
it self: But modern Practice knows no other
use for it, than what it was originally designed for.

Trochisci Gordonii.

Gordon's Troches.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds blanched, of the Seeds of white Poppies, Mallows, Cotton, Purslain, and Quinces; of Myrtle Berries, Gum Tragacanth, and Arabick; of Pistachio, and Pine Nuts cleansed, Sugar Candy, Liquorice, Barley, Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds, and Sweet Almonds blanched, each two Drams; of Armenian Bole, Dragon's Blood, Spodium from Ivory, and Red Rose Flowers, each half an Ounce. Let them be made into Troches, S. A. with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

"This hath been continued through the Augu"ftane, and all the Dispensatories of the College
without any Alteration, unless in the Quantities
of Ingredients, and the exchange of a few that
are of no great moment. It was originally prefcribed by Gordonius, De Passionibus Renum, Cap.

to who also in the following Chapter gives another Prescription for the like Intention, with an
Addition of Amber, Spikenard, and some other
Aromaticks; but that hath never yet obtained a
Place amongst the Officinals. It is intended for
fome Distempers of the Kidneys and urinary
Passages, but it is not often prescribed, nor
common, for that reason, to be met with in
the Shops.

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TROCHISCI HEDYCHROI GALENI ad THERE-

Galen's Hedychroi Troches for the Theriaca.

Take of yellow Sanders, of the Leaves of Marjoram and Marum, and of Asarum Roots, each two Drams; of Valerine, Costus, Calamus Aromaticus, Aloes Wood, Cinnamon, Scheenanth, and Opobalsam, or Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, each three Drams; of Cassia Wood, Indian Leaf, or in its defect Mace, Indian Spikenard, Myrrh, and Saffron, each fix Drams; of Amomum, or the leffer Cardamoms, one Ounce and an half; of Mastich one Dram; of Canary a sufficient Quantity. Let the Myrrh be dissolved in the Wine: and then the Saffron and Mastich be well stirred in with it; afterwards put in the Opobalsamum, and mix the other Ingredients, reduced to a fine Powder, with the whole, and pour upon them Wine enough to make them into thick Troches, which are leifurely to be dried.

"This Composition differs in nothing of moment from either of the College, or any other
officinal Dispensatories; the greatest difference
is, that in the Augustane the Troches are directed to be rubbed over with Oil of Cloves
after they are dried: They were first described by
Galen, De Antidotis, Cap. 10. for the Theriaca
Andromachi; but they are not used for any other Purposes.

TROCHISCI HYSTERICI.

Hysteric Troches.

Take of Assa fætida and Galbanum, each two Drams and an half; of Myrrh two Drams; of Castor one Dram and an half; of the Roots of Asarum, long Birthwort, of Savine, Motherwort, and Catmint, each one Dram; and of Dittany half a Dram. Let the Gums be soaked in the Juice or Decoction of Rue, and strained and boiled up to the Thickness of Honey; and then add the other Ingredients finely powdered, so that the whole may be made into Troches, S. A.

"These were transcribed from Renodeus into the first Dispensatory of the College, and as the whole Ingredients concur very well to the same

" Intention, they have passed through all their

" Emendations without any Change of Confe-

" quence. The Augustane Collection hath not got these, nor any other officinal Dispensatory that

" I have met with, except those of our College:

" But notwithstanding the Efficacy and Unifor-

" mity of this Composition, it is not often pre-

" scribed in common Practice.

TROCHISCI de LIGNO ALOES.

Troches of Aloes Wood.

Take of Aloes Wood and Red Roses, each two Drams; of Mastich, Cinnamon, Cloves, Indian Spikenard, Nutmegs, Carrot Seeds, the greater and lesser Cardamoms, Cubebs, Gallia Moschata, Citron Peels, and Mace, each one Dram and an half; and make them into Troches with the Pulp of Raisins: Half a Scruple of Ambergrease and Musk may be added at pleasure.

L 2

"This remains as it was first received by the College, but it is very rarely prescribed or made.

TROCHISCI de MYRRHA.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh three Drams; of the Leaves of Rue, Horse-Mint, and Cretic Dittany; of Cummin Seeds, Assa seetida, Sagapenum, Russian Castor, and Opopanax, each two Drams. Let the Gums be dissolved in a Decoction of Mugwort, and the rest be thrown in, so that the whole may be made into Troches, with a sufficient Quantity of the Juice of Mugwort, S. A.

"These were first prescribed by Rhases, Cap. 9.
" ad Almansorem, against Obstructions of the Men"ses. The Composition here somewhat varies
"from what it is in the Augustane and first London
"Dispensatory, but in nothing of greater Conse"quence than rejecting the Lupine Flower, as of
no Efficacy to the main Intention, and substi"tuting Castor: The whole indeed is so approv"ed a Medicine, as to be pretty much called for
"in common Prescription; and esteemed beyond
"the Hysteric Troches before directed for the
"same purposes.

TROCHISCI sive SIEF de PLUMBO.

Troches, or Sief of Lead.

Take of calcined Lead washed, of calcined Brass, of Antimony, washed Tutty, Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, each one Ounce; and an half of Opium half a Dram. Powder and sift the Ingredients, and make them into Troches with a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water.

" This is a Prescription as old as Mesue, to whom " it is imputed for its Author; and it hath come " down to us through all the officinal Dispensato-" ries without any other Alteration than changing " Rain Water for Rose Water. The first four In-" gredients require Levigation to make them fine " enough for this use, because no Sieve can make " them sufficiently fine; but both Stone and Grin-" der must be extremely hard, else they will carry " a great deal of them into the Medicine; the Tutty " alone sometimes almost doubling its Weight by " fuch Management before it is reduced fine enough. "These are intended for the same Purposes as the " white Troches of Rhases; but being not so neat " a Composition, they are not by much so often " prescribed as the other.

TROCHISCI de RHABARBARO.

Troches of Rhubarb.

Take of choice Rhubarb ten Drams; of the Juice of Eupatorium (that is, of the Ageratum Mesues) inspissated half an Ounce; of Red. Roses three Drams; of Asarum Root, Madder, and Spikenard, of the Leaves of Wormwood, of the Seeds of Anise and Smallage, each one Dram; and with the depurated Juice of Eupatorium make them into a Mass for Troches, S. A.

" These were transcribed first from Mesue, both " into the first of the College and the Augustane " Dispensatory, and have continued the same since, " except in the present Ejectment of the bitter ". Almonds, which were in all the Transcriptions " before, and some little Variation in the Liquor " to bring them into a Consistence with. They L 3

" are however very rarely prescribed, and seldom made.

Troches of Squills for the Theriaca.

Take Squills gathered about the beginning of June, after the Stalk and Leaves are grown dry, of a middle fize, plump, white, with the exterior Part peeled off, and the harder Part, whereunto the Roots grow, cut away; and cover it with a Paste of Wheat Flower, to be baked in an Oven, until the Crust is well dryed: Then make an hole into it with a wooden Skewer to try whether the Squill is thoroughly tender: When it is so, beat it well in a Mortar, and mix it with the Flower of white Orobus, or red Cicers sisted sine, eight Ounces to every Pound of Squills: Then form them into Troches of about two Drams each, with Hands rubbed over with Oil of Roses; and dry them in the Shade.

"This Process is the same, very near, as directed in the Augustane, and first London Dispensatory: Its first Contrivance is ascribed to Galen,
who describes it de Antidotis, and in the Theriaca
ad Pisonem, for which it was originally designed; but Zwelfer sinds great fault with it on
many accounts with relation to the Virtues of
Squills: But let that be how it will, he says in
the Troches there is so little as to avail hardly
any thing, reckoning that not above nine Ounces
at most of the Troches can be made out of this
Quantity, whereas it is certain that eight Ounces is owing to the Cicer Flower.

27 13

Trochisci de Terra Lemnia.

Troches of Lemnian Earth.

Take of Lemnian, or sealed Earth, of Armenian Bole, Japan Earth, Acacia, Hypocistis, Gum Arabick roasted, Dragon's Blood, roasted Starch, Red Roses, Anthora, or, in its defect, Red Rose Seed, Bloodstone, red Coral, Amber, Balaustines, Ivory Spodium, Pursiain Seeds somewhat roasted, Olibanum, Calcined Hartshorn, Cyprus Nuts, and Saffron, each two Drams; of black Poppy Seeds, Gum Tragacanth, and Pearls, each one Dram and an half; of Opium one Dram, and make them all up together into Troches with a sufficient Quantity of the inspissated Juice of Plantain.

"This is designed much for the same Purpose as the Trochisci de Carabe, and the Trochisci Gordonii; that is, to stop Hæmorrhages, especially foitting of Blood. They are attributed to Mefue for their Author, and described by Fernelius, from whom the Augustane and College Dispenfatories at first copy'd them, little different from what they are here, unless in the Order of the Ingredients: They are not very often prefcribed, nor very common to be met with in the Shops.

TROCHISCI sive SIEF de THURE.

Troches, or Sief of Frankincense.

Take of Frankincense, Calamine Stone, and Pomphylax, each ten Drams; of Ceruss five Ounces; of Gum Arabick and Opium, each six Drams: and with fair Water, or the Mucilage of Fœnugreek Seeds, make them into Troches to be dried. "This is intended for the same Uses as the "Troches Albi Rhasis, and the Sief de Plumbo, which see; but they are not very often to be met with in Prescription, or ready made in the Shops. They are ascribed to Rhases for their first Composer, and have passed through all the officinal Dispensatories with little or no Al-

Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of Japan Earth two Ounces; of white Sugar fixteen Ounces; of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Plantain Water, a sufficient Quantity to make them into Troches, S. A.

"These were not in any Dispensatory before, and are not only easy to preserve and take, but also more effectual to all the Intentions of a Restringent than any of the preceding.

Trochisci è Violis Solutivi.

Solutive Troches of Violets.

Take of Violet Flowers moderately dried fix Drams; of Gummy Turpeth one Ounce and an half; of the Juice of Liquorice, Scammony, and Manna, each two Drams. To the Violets well beat, put Manna, and the Juice of Liquorice, and Turpeth, and Scammony in fine Powder; and when they are all well mixed together, make them into Troches with a little Syrup of Violets, if it be wanted.

"These are attributed to Mesue by the Augu
"stane and first London Dispensatory Authors,

"which have them in the same manner as all the

"officinal ones since. Zwelfer takes a great deal

"of Freedom in finding fault with these in his

"Animadversions. They are however hardly at

"all prescribed, or made of late.

Troches of Vipers for the Theriaca.

Take of Vipers Flesh, after the Skin is stripped off, the Fat and Intrails being taken out, and without the Head and Tail, eight Ounces; of the finest wheaten Bread, or rather Bisket, powdered and sisted, two Ounces: Let them be formed into little Troches by anointing the Hands with Opobalsam, or Oil of Nutmegs by Expression; then dry them upon the bottom of a Sieve inverted in some open Place, where the Air hath Passage through, and turn them often till they are thorough dry.

"There has been a great deal wrote by many others about the Choice of Vipers, and the several ways of making these Troches; but this Prescription comes nearest to that of Galen.

Zwelfer particularly abounds in his Animadversions hereupon, and gives abundance of Formula
under various Titles, wherein the Viper is the
chief Ingredient: But as these are chiefly made
for the Theriaca, being little used otherwise,
them only have the College thought fit to take
notice of. They frequently are brought to us
from several Parts of Italy, and particularly from
Venice; but they who lay most stress upon them

"chuse much rather to be the Preparers them"
selves with our own Vipers here, which at
the proper time of the Year are full as good,
and the Troches are much better for being
fresh, which they cannot so well be from abroad.

"The ancient Dispensatories very much abound with Forms of this Class, as they made them a " fort of Reservatories of many things for present " Use, which were not so conveniently to be got " together from the Simples in Separation. the Practice of later Times hath greatly reduced this Class by the Expulsion of many tedious 44 and incoherent Prescriptions. The Augustane "Dispensatory, and even the first of our College, " preserved a great many; but Zwelfer even quarrels with most of them in his Animadversions. 66 Of those which are here rejected, that were con-" tinued down to the last Edition of the College, " are the Trochisci de Absinthio of Mesue, de Berberis, de Camphora, de Capparibus, de Eupatorio, " de Gallia Moschata, de Ramieh, and de Spodio, all of the same Author. The Trochisci Polyida, or Sphragis Andromachi; and the Trochisci Viticis, or de Agno Casto of Rhases; and nothing " added but the Trochisci de Terra Japonica. And or the main reason why these Forms are abridged 66 fo much, as well as many under other Classes, " is owing to much better Management of the Materia Medica in extemporaneous Prescription, which now endeavours to provide for e-" very Exigence with as much Simplicity and Ease as possible to the Compounder, and all convenient Elegance, Neatness and Efficacy to the Patient; whereas heretofore the Custom " was to crowd into Compositions, almost all that 66 could be thought conducive to any one Inten-

" tions

"tion, and fometimes they aimed to answer many at the same time; so that almost all their Me-dicines were not only necessarily made officinal, to be dosed out on occasions, but were both very tedious and perplexed to make, and nauseous to be taken.



OLEA.

Oils.

OLEA SIMPLICIA per EX-PRESSIONEM

Simple Oils by Expression.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM DULCIUM.
Oil of Sweet Almonds.

Take of Sweet Almonds fresh and dry as many as you please; break and throw away the hard Shells, and blanch the Kernels, then beat them in a Stone Mortar, and by degrees press out the Oil, without any help of Fire.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM AMARARUM.

Oil of Bitter Almonds.

It is made after the same manner as the Sweet Almonds, unless that here there is no occasion for blanching, nor so much Inconveniency from any Heat, to facilitate their Pressure. After the same manner is drawn the Oil of Hazle-Nuts, Ben, Acrons, and the Oil of Nutmegs, from the Nut, as that of Mace from the second reticular Coat of the same Fruit.

OLEUM CARYINUM.

It is made after the same manner from Walnuts.

OLEUM CHRYSOMELINUM.

This is made by the Expression of Apricock Kernels: After which manner likewise is procured Oil from the Kernels of Cherries, Peaches, Pine Nuts, Pistach Nuts, and Plumbs; as also from the Seeds of Oranges, Hemp, Bastard Saffron, called Cnicinum, Citrons, Cucumbers, Gourd, Citruls, Dwarf-Elder, Henbane, Lettice, Linseed, Melons, Poppies, Parsley, Horse Radish, Rape, the greater Cataputia, Recinus (called Oleum Cicinum, Recininum, and de Kerva) Sesamum, called Oleum Sesaminum, Mustard, and Grape Stones.

"Notwithstanding the Officinal Dispensatories, especially the most ancient, abound with Oils of this kind, and the present in Conformity there unto retains some Notices of them, yet they are scarce any of them made, besides the Oil of Almonds and Linseed, or hardly any of them ever met with in Prescription. An Oil indeed from Mustard Seed hath of late been extolled by some particular Persons, but it yet does not much ob-

OLEUM LAURINUM.

Oil of Bays.

Take of Bay-Berries ripe, and gathered not many days, any quantity; after bruifing them boil in a sufficient quantity of Water, and force out their Oil with a Press: Beat again the remaining Faces, and pour hot Water upon them as before, and again press out all that you can; then separate the Oil that swims upon the Water for use, S. A.

OXYRRHODIUM.

Is made of four or five Parts of Oil of Roses, and one of Vinegar.

The former of these two is a very common Medicine in the Shops, but the latter never made but on extemporaneous Prescription, as it may

" very foon and eafily be done.



OLEA SIMPLICIA per INFUSIO-NEM vel DECOCTIONEM.

Simple Oils by Infusion or Decoction.

OLEUM ROSACEUM.

Oil of Roses.

Take of the exungulated red Roses, not quite blown, and bruised in a Marble Mortar, with a Wooden Pestle, four Ounces; of clean Oil of Olives one Pound: Expose them to the Mid-Day Sun, in a Glass Vessel well stopped, for a whole Week, and shake them together every Day; then gently simmer in a Bath-Heat, and press out the Oil: Put in fresh Roses, which manage after the same manner, and repeat the Process a third time; then let them stand together for Forty Days, at the expiration of which set by the Oil for use, without pressing the Roses.

- "This is much the same as the Oleum Rosatum" Omphacinum of the Augustane Dispensatory, and
- " the first of the College; and the Oleum Rosarum
- " Compositum of Augustane, and the Oleum Rosatum
- " Completum of the first College Dispensatory,
- " both ascribed to Mesue, differ from it so little,
- " that they have not been thought worth any No-
- " tice here.

OLEUM ABSINTHITES.

Oil of Wormwood.

This is made after the same manner as the foregoing, by a triple Maceration of sour Ounces of the Tops of common Wormwood, in three Pounds of ripe Oil, adding the third time four Ounces of the Juice of Wormwood, and evaporating it again, over the Fire, by a flow boiling.

"It is here, as likewise in all these Prescriptions, to be observed, that the Omphacinum is the Oil of Olives expressed before they are ripe, in distinction from the Oleum Maturum which is expressed from them when full ripe; and the latter is always understood when Oleum only is na-

" med, without the Addition of Maturum.

"The Augustane Dispensatory orders this to be made with the Omphaeinum, and adds red Roses, which seem to have little to do with the Virtues of Wormwood, and therefore they are justly here rejected.

OLEUM ANETHINUM.

Oil of Dill.

Is made with one Pound of Oil and four Ounces of the Flowers and Leaves of Dill, three times repeated, as before.

OLEUM de CASTOREO. Oil of Castor.

Take of Castor one Ounce; of Oil one Pint, and of some generous Wine two Ounces: The Castor is to be powdered, and stand two Days in the Wine; then put them to the Oil, and boil them until the Wine is consumed by Evaporation; and strain out the Oil for Use.

"These three are seldom directed in the common Practice, and therefore very rarely kept in
the Shops, especially the last.

OLEUM

OLEUM CHAMÆMELINUM.

Oil of Camomile.

This is made with the same proportion of Oil and Camomile Flowers and Leaves, fresh cut and bruised, with all the withered ones pickt out; three times macerated and expressed, as in the former Directions.

"This is a good warm discutient, and much used by the Surgeons, and many external Applications; as also sometimes in Clysters.

OLEUM CHEIRINUM five KEIRINUM.

Oil of Wall-Flowers.

This is made of the Flowers, and Oil, in the same manner as that of Dill.

Oleum Euphorbium.

Take fix Drams of Euphorbium, five Ounces of the Oleum Cheirinum, and three Ounces of Aromatic Wine, which boil together, in a double Vessel, till the Wine is wasted by Evaporation.

OLEUM five BALSAMUM SIMPLEX HYPERICI.

Simple Oil or Balsam of St. John's-wort.

This is made from the Oil of the St. John's-wort Seeds, ground in a Mill, and pressed out, with the Addition of St. John's-wort Flowers, duly macerated together.

OLEUM LILIORUM. Oil of Lilies.

Is made in the same manner as the Oil of Roses.

OLEUM LUMBRICORUM. Oil of Worms.

Take of Earth Worms half a Pound: First wash them in several Waters, and then in White Wine, wherein let them stand an Hour: Then pouring off the Wine put them into a double Vessel, and pour upon them two Pounds of Oil, and of White Wine half a Pint: Boil to the consumption of all the Wine, and strain the Oil through a linen Cloth for use.

OLEUM MAJORANÆ.

Oil of Marjoram.

Take of the Herb, a little bruised, sour Ounces: of good White Wine six Ounces: of Oil one Pound: Let them be mixed together, macerated and expressed, and fresh Herb put in to the third time, and then the Wine evaporated, by boiling in a double Vessel.

OLEUM NARDINUM.

Oil of Spikenard.

Take of Spikenard three Ounces; of Sweet Oil one Pound and an half; of Aromatic Wine, and clear Water, each two Ounces and an half; boil them together, in a double Vessel, over a gentle Fire, often stirring them, till all the aqueous Humidity is evaporated.

OLEUM

OLEUM NICOTIANE.

Oil of Tobacco.

Take of Tobacco Juice, and common Oil, each equal parts, and boil them in a Bath Heat, S. A.

OLEUM PAPAVERIS.

Oil of Poppies.

Is made of the Flowers, Heads and Leaves of Garden Poppies, and Oil of Olives, in the same manner as the Oil of Dill.

OLEUM RUTACEUM.

Oil of Rue.

Is made of the bruised Herb, and ripe Oil, as the Oil of Roses.

OLEUM SABINÆ.

Oil of Savine.

Is made after the same manner.

OLEUM SAMBUCINUM.

Oil of Elder.

Is made from the Flowers and Oil, as the Oil of Roses.

- "There are many more simple Oils directed to
- be made much after the same manner, in some
- " of the old Dispensatories, which are here neg" lected, as things quite out of use: Some also
- "here retained, are feldom to be met with, either
- " in prescription or the Shops; particularly the
- "Cheirinum, Euphorbii, Nardinum, Nicotiana, and

"Papaveris: The Balfamum Hyperici, I have not met with in any but the London Dispensatories; and may deserve to come into use, as its Compound Oil, hereafter to be given, is in very great Esteem in many Cases, particularly amongst the Surgeons. The double Vessel made use of, as directed in these Operations, is the Vessel containing the Medicine, set in another full of Water, and receiving its Heat from that, and not immediately from the Fire, which much softens it:
The same Contrivance is likewise to be understood, wherever a Bath Heat, or that of B. M. is ordered.



OLEA COMPOSITA, per INFU-SIONEM & DECOCTIONEM

Compound Oils, by Infusion and Decoction.

OLEUM de CASTOREO Compositum.

Compound Oil of Castor.

Take of Castor, Styrax, Galbanum, Euphorbium, Opopanax, Cassia Wood, Saffron, Carpobalsam or Cubebs, Spikenard and Costus, each three Drams; Cypress, Scheenanth, long and black Pepper, Savine and Pellitory, each two Drams and an half; of ripe Oil four Pounds; of Canary two Pints: Boil all these, excepting the five first, after due preparation for that purpose, gently in the Oil and Wine, until the Wine is evaporated: In the mean while dissolve the Galbanum, Opopanax, and Euphorbium, first beat small, in part of the fame Wine, which is to be kept on purpose; After they are strained, let them be carefully mixed, by putting them to the Oil pressed out, and standing over the Fire, deliberately while hot, and briskly ftirring them about with a Wooden Spatula. Lastly, stir in the Styrax and Castor powdered.

"This is ascribed to Jacobus de Manliis, and is in the Augustane, and first Dispensatory of the College also; but this somewhat varies both in the proportions of Ingredients, and in the manner of Preparation, yet the Alterations are of no great Consequence, especially as the Composition

" fition hath of late been but little, if ever, wrote for, or made.

OLEUM COSTINUM. Oil of Costus.

Take of the bitter Costus Root two Ounces; of Cassia Wood one Ounce; of the Tops of Marjoram eight Ounces: grosly bruise them together, and macerate them for two Days, in twelve Ounces of Aromatic White Wine, and then with two Pounds of Olive Oil, washed in White Wine, let them be boiled in B. M. to the consumption of the Wine, S. A.

"This is ascribed to Mesue for its Author, and Zwelser gives it a prodigious recommendation for warming the Nerves, where such things are required: The Augustane, and all the Emendations of the London Dispensatory retain it also. But it is but very little used, and hardly to be met with in the Shops.

OLEUM de EUPHORBIO.

Oil of Euphorbium.

Take of Staves Ager, and Soapwort, each half an Ounce; of Pelitory fix Drams; of dry Mountain Calamint one Ounce and an half; of Costus ten Drams; and of Castor five Drams: Bruise and macerate these three Days in three Pints and an half of fragrant White Wine, and then boil with one Pint and an half of the Oil of Wall-Flowers, adding before the Wine is quite consumed, of Euphorbium half an Ounce, and then finish the boiling, S. A.

"There is a Compound Oil under this Title, given by Mesue, and received into the Augustane Dispensatory, but that hath no other Ingredients than the Euphorbium, and the same Oil as here ordered, This is a Composition of Nicolaus, and was at first taken into the Dispensatory by the College, and continued down to the present without any alteration; but it is very rarely used, if ever, and hardly to be met with.

OLEUM EXCESTRENSE.

Exeter Oil.

Take of Wormwood, the leffer Centaury, Eupatorium, Fennel, Hyssop, Bays, Marjoram, Savine, Sage and Thyme, each four Ounces; of Southernwood, Betony, Ground Pine, and Lavender, each fix Ounces; of Rosemary one Pound; of Camomile and Broom Flowers; of Cummin and Fenugreek Seeds; of Black and White Hellebore Root, and of Lemon Peel each four Ounces; of Euphorbium, Mustard, Castor and Pellitory, each one Ounce; of Oil fixteen Pints; and of Wine three Pints: Let the Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Euphorbium be bruised; the Roots, Peels and Castor sliced, and macerated together twelve Hours, in a Bath-Heat, with the Wine and Oil; then after a gentle boiling, till the Wine is all confumed by Evaporation, let the Oil be strained out and kept for use.

"I find this in no Dispensatories, but those of our own College, and though all of them hath passed without any Alterations of moment: It is generally kept in the Shops, but more called for by the common People, than in regular Present scription.

M 4

OLEUM

OLEUM HYPERICI Compositum.

Compound Oil of St. John's-wort.

Take of fragrant White Wine one Pint; of the Tops of St. John's-wort, with the Flowers and Seeds, four Ounces: Let them be bruised and macerated in a Glass Vessel well stopped, for three Days, in one Pint of Linseed Oil, either in the Sun or a Bath Heat, and then pressed out: Let a second and third Insusion be made after the same manner, of the Tops of St. John's-wort, without the Wine; and after the third Insusion is boiled to a Consumption of almost all the Wine, press it out, and add of Turpentine three Ounces, and Saffron one Dram, and then give it another gentle boil, and put it by for use.

This is very near copy'd after the Augustane Dispensatory: For the first of the College hath got a very different fort, with the Addition of many Ingredients that are of much more trouble than advantage: It is there called Oleum Hype-crici Compositum, seu Balsamum Magistrale Flocirent. and it is continued down to the last but this, under the Title of Oleum Hyperici magis Compositum; yet it was hardly ever used, being an injudicious Contrivance: It is now justly respected, and this only retained, which is not so tedious to make, and is well esteemed by our Surgeons, for many Intentions of Consequence, tho' for some Purposes they blame the Terebinth and Saffron.

OLEUM IRINUM.

Oil of Orrice.

Take of Florentine Orrice Root, three Pounds and four Ounces; of white Lilly Flowers, with their yellow Heels cut off, fifteen Ounces; of fresh Cypress Root six Ounces; of Elicampane three Ounces; of Bugloss Root two, Ounces; of Cinnamon, Spikenard, and Benjamin, each one Ounce: Bruise all as they require, and macerate them together in the Sun, or any warm place, in fifteen Pounds of old Oil, and four Pints and an half of Spring Water; and after four Days and an half standing in that manner, boil them in B. M. to the Consumption of the aqueous Humidity; then strain by a strong pressure, and put by for use.

"Mesue hath given a very concise Prescription of this, with nothing but the Orrice Roots and Flowers, which the Augustane Collection hath preserved, as also is it in the first Dispensatory of the College, amongst the Simple Oils; but this Prescription, which is likewise there, is from Nicolaus Alexandrinus; but notwithstanding it hath been continued down to the present fent Edition, it hath yet been very little called for in common Practice, and hardly, I believe, ever made.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI.

Locatellus's Balsam.

Take of the best Yellow Wax one Pound, melt it over a moderate Heat, in a like Quantity of Canary: Then add of the best Oil of Olives, and Venice Turpentine, washed to a whiteness in Rose Water.

Water, each one Pound and an half. Boil them by a gentle Fire, till the Wine is evaporated; then removing it off, sift in of red Sanders, in fine Powder, two Ounces; stirring the whole about continually, till it is quite cold, that it may become a Balsam.

"This is but a Modern Prescription, so that the College had it not at first: It is used however very much in present practice, both for Internal and External Uses.

OLEUM MANDRAGORÆ.

Oil of Mandrake.

Take common Oil two Pounds; of the Juice of Mandrake Apples, or in their defect, of its Leaves four Ounces; of the Juice of White Henbane two Ounces; of the Juice of Black Poppy Heads three Ounces; of the Juices of Violets and young Hemlock, each one Ounce; of Opium and Styrax, each half an Ounce: Let the Juices, with the Oil, be exposed to the Sun, and after ten Days standing, boil them leisurely to the consumption of the Juices; then sprinkle in the Opium sinely powdered, and work in the Styrax, dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Turpentine, S. A.

"This is transcribed from Nicolaus, both into the Augustane and first London Dispensatory, whence it hath been continued down to the present sent tended against Instammations, to procure Sleep, and ease Pains of the Head, by washing the Temples and Nostrils with it; but it is rarely present scribed, and hardly to be met with ready made.

OLEUM NARDINUM Compositum.

Compound Oil of Spikenard.

Take of Spikenard three Ounces; of fresh Marjoram two Ounces; of Aloes Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, fresh Elecampane, Cypress, fresh Leaves of Bays; of Mace, Schoenanth, and Cardamoms, each one Ounce and an half: Let all be grossly beat together, and macerated for a whole Day in Water and generous Wine, each fourteen Ounces; and Oil of Olives four Pounds and an half; Then with a slow Heat, and in a double Vessel, evaporate the Wine and Water, so as to have the Oil perfect by it self, S. A.

- "This is originally ascribed to Mesue, and hath hardly been omitted in any officinal Dispensatory
- " fince: Tho' where here is put Cypress, in the
- " Augustane is Mace, and in the first Edition of
- " the London, Indian Leaf: But such are not Al-
- " terations of any great Consequence. It is sel-

" dom used or made.

BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM.

A Balsam of many Virtues.

Take two Pints and an half of Spirit of Wine; infuse in it with a gentle Heat, and often stirring it, twelve Ounces of the Gum of Guajacum: And lastly, add one Spoonful of Peruvian Balsam; so that the whole may mix together into a Balsam.

- " This is but a very moderm Prescription, and " lately received by the College; but here it dif-
- " fers from their former Edition in rejecting the
- 65 Sarsaparilla, and encreasing the Gum Guajacum,

"which is certainly much to the Advantage of the Medicine, because its Virtue wholly consists

" in the two Ingredients here retained, the Sarfa-

or parilla affording nothing to the main Intention,

" which is greatly to warm the Nerves, and re-

" fresh the Spirits.

BALSAMUM TEREBINTHINE. Balsam of Turpentine.

Take of the best Resin, and Sand, each equal Quantities: Mix them together, so that they may be distilled in a slow Sand Heat; first the Phlegm, then the Oil, and lastly upon raising the Fire, and changing the Receiver, the Balsam will come over.

"I have not met with this Process any where before: The Sand is of no other Effect than to divide the Refin, and facilitate its rising in the Retort.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE.

The Green Balsam.

Take of Linseed Oil half a Pint; of Gum Elemi two Ounces; of Verdegrease in Powder two Drams: Mix, and boil together over a gentle Heat, so as to make them into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is a very modern Contrivance, and is much used by our Surgeons in some particular Dressings; as is also the following, both which are ascribed to a very eminent Person now living for their Author.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE VULNERARIUM.

The Green Vulnerary Balsam.

Take of Linfeed Oil one Pound and an half; Turpentine twelve Ounces; of the Leaves of Adders Tongue, gathered in the Month of May, fix handsful: Mix and infuse these warm together, then boil them till the Leaves are crisp. Press out the Oil, and add to it of Gum Elemi sour Ounces; of Oil of Bays newly extracted two Ounces; of the best Turpentine one Ounce; of the Flowers of Verdegrease two Drams. Let them all melt over a gentle Fire, continually stirring them about to facilitate their Mixture; then strain again, and let the whole cool into a Balsam.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE DETERSIVUM.

The Green Detersive Balsam.

Take of Linseed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, each one Pound; of Gum Elemi, Oil of Bays, and the best Turpentine, each four Ounces; Powder of Verdegrease one Ounce: Mix and melt all together over a gentle Heat, continually stirring all the while, so as to make them into a Balsam, S. A.

"This is also ascribed to the same Author as the foregoing, and is said to be greatly valued in the

" present Practice amongst our Surgeons as a De-

" tergent.

"In this Emendation there are expunged a great many compound Oils, that had been continued

" down even to the last, such as the Oleum de Cap" paribus, Catellorum, Hirundinum, Majorana com-

opositum, Nicodemi, Vulpinum, &c. with many

others of less Consideration. Under the Title of Balsams too there stood before a Balsamum Vulnerarium, which is here rejected, but extremely much better supplied with the three last, that were never in any Dispensatory before.



UNGUENTA SIMPLICIORA.

The more Simple Ointments.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM.

The white Ointment.

Take of Oil of Roses nine Ounces; of Ceruss carefully washed in Rose Water, and powdered, three Ounces; of white Wax two Ounces. After the Wax is melted in the Oil, sift in the Ceruss after it hath been well dried from its washing, first in common, and then in Rose Water, so that together they may be made into an Ointment, S. A. To which add two Drams of Camphire, rubbed with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds, and then it is called the Camphorated white Ointment.

" There is a very different Ointment in the Phar-" macopæia Regia under the same Title, and which

"too is ordered at pleasure to be Camphorated:

" But that hath not been thought worth any ones

" Prescription since. Avicen likewise directs one

" under the same Name, which the Augustane
"Dispensatory hath got, wherein Litharge is made

" an Ingredient, and the white of Eggs beat into

" it; but that also now is quite laid aside. That

"which is here retained is attributed to Rhafes,

" whose Compositions are generally more uniform,

" and simple, than any of the Arabians. But our wholesale Dealers in Medicine have learned grie-

" vously to corrupt it by using Hog's Lard for

" the Oil of Roses and Wax, which greatly fru-

frates the Intention of the Medicine as a cool-

er; infomuch that it may not be unworthy the particular care of a Prescriber to enquire into this

" Matter, when any Stress is laid upon this Medi-

cine, which is the most commonly used of any

of this Intention.

UNGUENTUM ÆGYPTIACUM.

The Ægyptian Ointment.

Take of Verdegrease, or of the green Rust of Brass, finely powdered, five Parts; of Honey four Parts; of the sharpest Vinegar seven Parts. Boil them all together into a due Consistence, and a dusky red Colour. The Scum of this Ointment is called Mel Ægyptiacum, Ægyptian Honey.

"The Pharmacopæia Regia orders an Oint-" ment under this Title not much different, but in the Addition of some Juices, which are of no " great Consequence to its Virtues. The Augu-66 Stane hath an Unguentum Agyptiacum Compositum Magistrale, wherein are Theriaca, Mithridate, " Camphire, and many other things foreign to this "Intention, and troublesome for use or making, but it hath been followed by none: However, the Unquentum Agyptiacum Simplex there also " given, and ascribed to Mesue, is exactly the same " as we have here; and it hath been so received " and continued through all the Editions of the London Dispensatory.

UNGUENTUM ÆGYPTIACUM Magis Compositum.

A more compounded Ægyptian Ointment.

Take of Verdegrease four Ounces; of the sharpest Vinegar fix Ounces; of Honey one Pound. Let them all boil over a gentle Fire to a dusky Colour, adding towards the latter end, of Rock Alum, 4

Alum, and Sal Ammoniac, each half an Ounce; and make them into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is very different from that mentioned above in the *Pharmacopæia Regia*, although both
these additional Ingredients are in that; for that
is crowded with many other things of foreign
Qualities. This never was in any of the Editions of the *London* Dispensatory before, and is
a very late Contrivance.

UNGUENTUM È PLUMBO.

Ointment of Lead.

Take of the Oil of Roses six Ounces; of calcined Lead, and Litharge, each ten Drams; of Turpentine one Ounce; of Ceruss and Antimony each half an Ounce; of white Wax two Ounces. Make them into an Ointment by mixing them together in a Leaden Mortar, S. A.

"This is ascribed to Fasius for its Author. The
"Pharmacopæia Regia hath an Unquentum Satur"ninum, but considerably differing from this; and
what the College at first received hath not in it
the Wax, or any certain Quantity of the Oil of
Roses; but it is now seldom called for or made.

Unquentum è Gummi Elemi, five Linimentum Arcæi.

Ointment of Gum Elemi, or Arcæus's Liniment.

Take of Gum Elemi, Turpentine of Firr, each one Ounce and an half; of old and depurated Mutton Suet two Ounces; of old and depurated Hogs Lard one Ounce: Mix them and make an Ointment, S. A.

This most commonly goes by the Name of Li-

" in a Treatise De rectà Vulnerum Curatione, Lib. 1.

"Cap. 4. greatly extols this Balfam, as he calls it,

" particularly in Wounds of the Head; and our Surgeons say it digests and incarns much better

than the Basilicon which is apt to foul a Wound,

" and generate fungous Flesh.

UNGUENTUM AUREUM.

The Golden Ointment.

Take of yellow Wax half a Pound; of common Oil two Pounds; of Turpentine two Ounces; of the Pine Tree Refine, and Colophony; each one Ounce and an half; of Frankincense and Mastich each one Ounce; of Sassron one Dram. First of all melt the Wax in the Oil; then put in the Turpentine, and give them a boil together: After they have stood to cool a little, sift in all the rest finely powdered, put the Sassron last of all, and stir them about with a wooden Spatule till they become an Ointment, S. A.

"This is a Composition originally of Mesue, and had its Name first given it both on account of this Colour, and the wonderful Virtues ascribed to it, on which last Score too by some Authors it is titled Unguentum Regis. The Augustane Dispensatories, and all the Editions of the College have received it exactly the same down to the present: Yet I cannot learn that it is in any great Esteem in the present Practice of our Surgeons; tho Zwelser says it is a wonderful good Incarner, especially in the most tender Constitutions: But he says that it is much better for several Purposes, especially in Wounds of the Head, and Tendons, to use in it Oil of Turpen-

" tine instead of the common Oil.

UNGUENTUM

Unquentum Basilicon Minus, seu Tetrapharmacum.

The lesser Royal Ointment, or a Medicine of four Ingredients.

Take of yellow Wax, fat Refine, and Pitch, each half a Pound; of Oil nine Ounces: Mix them together into an Ointment by melting, S. A.

"This is as old as Mesue, to whom it is ascrib"ed as its Author. It hath been continued the
"fame through all the officinal Dispensatories, e"pecially those of our College, and is much used
"to incarn Wounds; tho' of late our Surgeons
begin to substitute for such Intentions Dressings
that are not so liable to produce Fungosities, one
of which is the following.

UNGUENTUM BASILICON FLAVUM.

The yellow Royal Ointment.

Take of yellow Wax, and Refine of the Pine Tree, each three Pounds; of Strasburgh Turpentine twelve Ounces; of Linseed Oil three Pounds and six Ounces: Melt them over a slow Fire; and then put in three Pounds of Burgundy Pitch, and let them all melt together into an Ointment, S. A.

"This was never before in any officinal Dif"pensatory; and it hath the Reputation of a ve"ry eminent Person now living for its Author.
"It seems, if any regard was had in its Contri"vance to Example, to have chiefly followed the
"Unguentum Aureum of Mesue, just before taken
"notice of; but this is a much neater Composi"tion than that, tho' both pretty much agree in
N 2 "Inten-

"Intention. Nicolans hath indeed a Prescription under the Title of Unguentum Basilicon Citrinum, which the Angustane Dispensatory hath transcribed; but that is a very injudicious Medley of Ingredients of different Virtues, notwithstanding Zwelfer takes a mighty deal of Pains in his Animadversions to direct the manner of compounding it. All the London Dispensatories before this have likewise retained from Mesue an Unguentum Basilicon Magis, but it is a most perplexed Mixture and never used, and therefore very

" justly omitted here.

Unguentum Cœruleum.

The Blue Ointment.

Take of live Quickfilver one Pound: of Venice Turpentine fix Ounces: Mix them together in a Mortar till the Globules of Mercury diappear; and then add to it four Pounds of Hog's Lard made warm, so as to make them together into an Ointment, S. A.

"This likewise was never before in any offici"nal Dispensatory, and hath the Credit of the
"same Contriver as the foregoing; tho' very
"much like unto this hath been long made in the
"Shops a Succedaneum to the Unguentum Enula"tum cum Mercurio, which seems to have owed
its Invention rather to Cheapness and Dispatch,
the inseparable Motive to a Wholesale MedicineMaker, than any laudable Design for Improvement. The Augustane Dispensatory indeed gives
an Unguentum Mercuriale, which is vastly disserent from this, and crowded with a strange Deformity of Ingredients; but Zwelfer in his Animadversions thereupon gives one much more
Simple, and that differs not much from this,

ee but

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but in the Addition of Oils from Guajacum and Styrax. In his Notes upon that he fays that the best way of mixing Mercury with Unquents is to dissolve it in Aqua Fortis; and after that Dissolution is well mixed with Lard, to evaporate the Aqua Fortis over a Fire in a Glass Vessel. But I conjecture that the Mercury by such Management would also exhale, or run again into its natural Globules; or that a great deal of it would however be so lost.

UNGUENTUM de CALCE.

Ointment of Lime.

Take of Lime that hath been seven times, at least, washed, half a Pound; of Wax three Ounces; of Oil of Roses one Pound: Let them be all briskly worked together in a leaden Mortar, after the Wax hath been by a flow Fire melted in a sufficient Quantity of the same Oil.

"This is taken by the Augustane Dispensatory, as well as that of our College, from Fæsius, Sect. 11. which is there directed amongst some other things against Burns. Zwelfer sound sault with so many Ablutions of the Lime, because he says it reduces it to a mere dead Earth. This is however seldom called for in Prescriptions, and I believe hardly ever made.

UNGUENTUM DIALTHÆÆ.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take of fresh Marshmallow Roots bruised two Pounds; of Linseed and Fænugreek Seed, each one Pound: Let them macerate three Days in eight Pints of Water: Then slightly boil them, and press out the Mucilage, of which take two

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Pints;

Pints; of Neats-foot Oil four Pound; and let them boil together until the more aqueous Part of the Mucilage is confumed; then add of Wax one Pound; of Refine half a Pound; of Turpentine two Ounces: Let them be again boiled into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is Titled by the Augustane Dispensatory " Unquentum de Althea Simplex, in distinction from " an Unquentum de Althea Compositum there also " given, and both taken from Nicolaus. The Lon-" don Dispensatory likewise received them both at " first; but the greater Composition is very " blameable on many Accounts, as may be feen by " Zwelfer's Animadversions upon it; and therefore " hath it been for fome time justly expunged by " our College. In that which is here yet retained the Neats-foot Oil for common Oil of Olives " always before directed, is indifputably a very good " Emendation, because its mucilaginous Quality "fuits it much better to the Intention of the Medicine. Zwelfer tells us that some put in Turmeric Root to beautify the Colour, but blames it for being foreign to the true Intention of the whole; and it is to be wished that a much 66 greater Fault was not to be found with some " Medicine Merchants amongst us, who, to save " both Trouble and Charge, put in little or none of the Mucilage, but give their Smell to it by a Mixture of fome of the Seeds with which it ought to be made in Powder. And this Caution it is hoped will not be taken amiss by any honest " Compounder because the Composition is justly " defigned for some Purposes of Consequence, and which it may fail in by means of fuch unworthy cc Practices.

UNGUENTUM DIAPOMPHOLYGOS.

Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take of Oil of Roses twelve Ounces; of the Juice of Garden Hemlock Berries six Ounces; of Nightshade, white Wax and washed Ceruss, each sour Ounces: of Lead that hath been macerated three Days in the sharpest Vinegar, and then dried and powdered, and prepared Pompholyx, each two Ounces; and of sine! Frankincense one Ounce. Let the Oil and Juice be boiled together to the Consumption of the latter; then let the Wax be melted in the same Oil, and the rest immediately added in Powder, and Continually stirred about with a wooden Spatule, till the whole is cold and formed into an Ointment.

"This is ascribed to Nicolaus, and received into the Augustane Dispensatory, and the first of
our College, with the Addition of Nihili to its
Title. The latter hath indeed taken it with
fome Alterations, which are conformed to in
this; but they are of no great Moment: It was
designed for salt, hot, inflammatory Ulcers, but
it is very rarely used for those or any other Purposes in the present Practice.

UNGUENTUM ENULATUM. Ointment of Elecampane.

Take of Elecampane Root, boiled in Vinegar, beat and pulped through a Sieve, one Pound; of Turpentine washed in the same Decoction, two Ounces; of yellow Wax one Ounce; of old Hog's Lard salted, and of old Oil, each sour Ounces; of common Salt half an Ounce. Let the Lard, Wax, and Oil melt together, and afterwards

pane, and Salt, finely powdered, so as to make all together into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is continued as in the former Dispensatories of the College, with a very little Alteration in some of the Quantities of the Ingre-

" dients; but it is little used except as altered by

" the following.

UNGUENTUM ENULATUM cum MERCURIO.

Ointment of Elecampane with Mercury.

This is made of the foregoing Ointment, with the Addition of two Ounces of Quickfilver; first very well killed or incorporated with a sufficient Quantity of Turpentine.

UNGUENTUM LILIORUM.

Ointment of Lilies.

Take of the Oil of white Lilies six Ounces; of the Oils of Dill and Chamomile, each two Ounces; of the Oil of Sweet Almonds one Ounce; of Ducks and Hen's Fat, each two Ounces; and of yellow Wax three Ounces; and melt them all together into an Ointment, S. A.

"I have not met with this before in any officinal Dispensatory, at least not under this Title:

"It feems calculated for the fame Intention as the

" Unguentum de Althan, to soften and discuss Tu-

or m

Unquentum de Minio Camphoratum.

Camphorated Ointment of red Lead.

Take of Oil of Roses one Pound and an half; of red Lead three Ounces; of Litharge two Ounces; of Cerus one Ounce and an half; of Tutty three Drams; of Camphire two Drams; of Wax one Ounce and an half. Make them into an Ointment with a Leaden Mortar and Pestle; the Wax being sirst melted with a gentle Fire, and the rest being added in fine Powder.

"Somewhat like this is in the Pharmacopæia "Regia, under the Title of Unguentum de Lithar"gyro seu Saturninum. The Augustane Dispensato"ry also gives a Prescription much of the same "Intention under the Name of Unguentum de Li"thargyro: but that is as scanty in Ingredients as "the other is prolix. That which the College "therefore first received under this Title, with "the additional Appellative of Rubrum, and is con"tinued down to the present, is between both "these Extremes; but the common Practice does "not greatly call for this Composition.

Unguentum è Nicotiana, seu Peto. Ointment of Tobacco.

Take of the depurated Juice of Tobacco, of fresh Hog's Lard diligently washed, of each one Pound; and boil them together to the Consumption of the Juice; then add of Turpentine four Ounces, and of round Birthwort in Powder two Ounces, and make them into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is originally taken from a Dispensatory of Laurentius Jobertus. The Augustane Collection and our College first received it alike; but it is here contrived to be made with much less Trouble, and the Wax is justly lest out as unnecessary. Its first Prescriber gives it an extraordinary Character for dissipating schropulous Tumours, and healing green Wounds; but the modern Practice directs it chiefly in cutaneous Foulmess; tho' it is so uncleanly a Medicine at best, to be offensive to nice Persons.

Unguentum Nutritum.

An Ointment by Mixture.

Take of Litharge of Gold in fine Powder half a Pound; of Wine Vinegar five Ounces; of Oil of Roses one Pound. Let the Litharge be stirred about in a Mortar, by turns pouring in Oil and Vinegar, in little Parcels, until the Vinegar ceases to be visible, and the whole becomes of a white Ointment.

This hath not been in any officinal Dispension fatory till in some of the last Editions of the College: It is very drying and even in keeping will grow so brittle as to want fresh Oil to make it sit for use; But it is not greatly in Esteem.

Unguentum Opthalmicum.

Ointment for the Eyes.

Take of Tutty and Calamine, each fix Drams; of calcined Lead and Camphire, each two Drams; of Myrrh, Sarcocolla, Aloes, and white Vitriol, each one Dram; Make them all into a fine Pow-

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der.

der. Then take of fresh Butter twelve Ounces; of white Wax two Ounces; and when these are melted together, by degrees shake in the forementioned Powders, and stir all together, till the whole is cold and becomes an Ointment.

"There is an Ointment, under this Title, in the first Dispensatory of the College, taken from Renodens, and also in the later Editions; but they are as different from one another, as this differs from them both. All the Ingredients that require powdering, ought to be reduced to the utmost Fitness, and the Whole made as smooth as possible. It is taken from the Experience of a very eminent Person yet living.

Unguentum ex Oxylapatho.

Ointment of Sharp-pointed Dock.

Take of Sharp-pointed Dock Root, boiled in Water, and drove through a Sieve; and live Sulphur, each one Ounce and an half; of Hog's Lard, boiled in the Juice of Scabius, to a Confumption of all the Juice, half a Pound; of the Unguentum Populneum, boiled in the Juice of Elecampane, half an Ounce; some Drops of Oil of Rhodian Wood, and let them all be reduced in a Mortar into an Ointment, S. A.

"This with very little variation is in the first Dispensatory of the College, under the Title of "Unguentum ad Pruritum Scabiosorum, and was taken from Renodeus. It is designed for the Itch, and cutaneous Distempers, but is so troublesome to make, and so uncleanly at best, that it is seldom used or made. There is in the Pharmacopæia Regia, a Composition not much unlike this, under the Title of Unguentum ad Scabiem;

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" and another under the same Appellation, in the
"Augustane Dispensatory, but that greatly differs
" from both, and are neither of them regarded
in the present Practice: Besides Ointments
long made for these Intentions, grow too
rancid to be tolerable, and therefore are much
better and more commonly provided for in extemporaneous Prescriptions.

UNGUENTUM POMATUM. Ointment of Apples.

Take of fresh Hogs Lardthree Pounds; of fresh Sheeps Suct nine Ounces; of the Apple commonly called Pome-Waters, pared and sliced, one Poundand nine Ounces; of the most fragrant Rose Water six Ounces; of Florentine Orrice Root, grosly powder'd, six Drams: Let these boil together in B. M. till the Apples are dissolved, then strain without Expression, and keep for use: Heat it then over again, and wash the whole with Rose Water.

" Almost all the Officinal Dispensatories abound " with Prescriptions for this Ointment: The " Pharmacopæia Regia hath one, containing these " Ingredients, but crowded with many more, as " also hath the Augustane Collection, one yet more co loaded; but that also gives another from Amatus 66 Lusitanus, much more contracted, and from thence likewise our College seemed first to take " it, but yet with a further Abridgment of Super-" fluities. Zwelfer takes great pains, in his Animadversions, to teach the most convenient manor ner of Composition, and Mixture of so many " Things of different Texture: But as short a " Compass as it is reduced to here, seemingly to " avoid these Difficulties, the common Practice of ec the "the Shops have of late found out a much nearer way; which is by buying it of Persons who make it their sole Business, and who do nothing but beat up fresh Hogs Lard with Rose Water into a kind of Curd, and scented with any of the Aromatic Oils, most suitable to the liking of their Customers.

UNGUENTUM è RESINA.

Ointment of Resine.

Take of the finest Pine Tree Resine, of Turpentine, yellow Wax washed, and fine Oil, each equal Parts: Let the Wax and Resine be melted in the Oil, and then the Turpentine added to them, so that they may all have a boil over the Fire together, and be strained, S. A.

"I have not met with this in any Officinal Difpenlatories, unless those of our College, who
have taken it from Eustachius Radolphus de Morbo
Gal. Lib. 5. Cap. 1. and continued the same through
all their Emendations, but it is rarely used or
made.

UNGUENTUM ROSATUM.

Ointment of Roses.

Take of Hog's Lard, clear'd from all its Membranes, and well washed, one Pound; and add to it one Pound of fresh red Roses; which suffer to stand together for seven Days; then boil them over a gentle Fire, and press out the Lard: then macerate again with fresh Roses the same space of time, and boil and strain as before. Lastly, Put to it six Ounces of the Juice of red Roses; of Oil of sweet Almonds two Ounces, and boil over a slow Fire, to a consumption of all the Juice, then

strain it again, that it may become an Oint ment, S. A.

"This hath Mesue for its Author; and in the Augustane Dispensatory, three Ounces of the Oil of Almonds is directed; but Zwelfer says, there ought to be more, because it gives too soft a Consistence to the Ointment: And the College seemed at first of the same Opinion, by leaving it out; but in their later Editions they have thought fit to restore it in somewhat a lesser Quantity. Zwelfer seems to take more Pains in his Animadversions on the manner of Procedure in this Composition than it deserves, it being not possible at the best to answer any Intention of any great Consequence with it, although it is somewines used as a Lenient and a moderate cooler.

UNGUENTUM RUBRUM DESICCATVIUM.

Red drying Ointment.

Take of common Oil two Pints; of yellow Wax twelve Ounces; of Armenian Bole, and the Caput Mortuum of Vitriol, each fix Ounces; of Calamine levigated four Ounces; of Litharge and Cerus, each fix Ounces and an half; of Camphire half an Ounce; and boil over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of an Ointment.

"This hath somewhat transposed the Ingredients and altered the Quantities, to what they were in all the former Dispensatories of the College, who first took it from Nicolaus. The Wax and Oil only are to be put over the Fire together, and as soon as they are melted, all the rest stirred in, finely powdered; and the Camphire must be first reduced by it self, in a Mortar rubbed with Oil of Almonds.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCINUM.

Ointment of Elder.

Take of the Elder Leaves, gathered in May, ten Handsful; of the young Shoots, growing about the bottom of the Tree, two Pounds; of the inner Bark of the fame, one Pound. After these are all cut small, boil them in twelve Pounds of fresh Butter, over a slow Fire, continually stirring them all the while. Press out the Butter and strain it: To it put the same quantity of fresh Leaves, Shoots and Bark, and repeat the Process as before, and then press it out again with less Force, so that it may be an Ointment, S. A.

"This is entirely new, and wonderfully well contrived to preserve all the Virtues of the Elder, as much as such a Form will admit of: The measure of the boiling is until the Leaves, &c. grow crisp.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

Oil of Tutty.

Take of prepared Tutty two Ounces; of Calamine burnt and quenched two or three times in Plantain Water, one Ounce: Let them be reduced to a very fine Powder, and mixed with one Pound and an half of the *Unguentum Rosaceum*, so as to make them into an Ointment.

" Nicolaus was the first who gave a Prescripti" on under this Title, and which is in the Au" gustane Dispensatory, but that is loaded with a
" great many unnecessary Ingredients, and dissers
" but little from the Diapompholygos: but the
" College at first received it in this more compen" dious

dious manner, with the liberty of making it either with Hog's Lard, or the Unquentum Rofaceum. The Tutty is prepared by Levigation, but if the Stone upon which it is ground, is not extreamly hard, it will carry a good deal along with it into the Medicine: this is not very often referred to in Prescription, but is in great efteem amongst the common People.

VALENTIA SCABIOS Æ.

Powders of Scabins.

Take of the Juice of green Scabius, pressed out and strained through a Cloth, and of Hog's Lard, cleared of its Membranes, each as much as you please. Let the Lard be beat in a Stone Mortar, and the Juice poured in by little at a time, for the conveniency of Mixture, and giving its Tincture: then put them together into a proper Vessel, to be exposed to the Sun, and so that the Juice may cover the Lard; after nine Days, put them again into the Mortar as before, and throw away that thin and discolour'd Humidity, which separates upon beating, without rubbing them together; and again put it into its Veffel for five Days. Afterwards beat it again, and by a little at a time mix with it fresh Juice of Scabius; and after a fresh Insolation of fifteen Days, in its proper Veffel, in the Sun, let it be cleared as before of its watry Humidity. Let it then stand again in the same manner, for fifteen Days longer, with fresh Juice, and after a little beating, let it be kept for use, in a Glass or Earthen Vessel.

"This we are told by the first Compilers of the College Dispensatory, was the Contrivance of John Ardern, an experienced Surgeon at Newark in Nottinghamshire, who lived in the

"the Reign of Edward the Third. After Insertion of this, which they had from an ancient Manuscript, particularly it is directed to repeat the Processes with fresh Juice, till the Lard looks of a deep Green, and that is made the measure of the Repetitions necessary. The Powders, and Honey of Mullen, were from the same Author, and almost Three Hundred Years ago in great esteem amongst the Surgeons of our own Country; though they have now been long in disuse.

TAPSI VALENTIA.

The Powders of Mullen.

Take of the Juice of boarded Mullen, and of Hog's Lard, each as much as you please: let the Lard be cleansed of its Membranes and Fibres, and broke into small Parcels; then beat it with the expressed Juice, press out, and strain as directed in the preceding Process. Let it afterwards be put into a proper Vessel for nine or ten Days, and then be twice more impregnated with fresh Juice, untill it is quite green. Lastly, After all the Humidity that will separate is poured off, beat it again briskly, and put it by in a proper manner for use.

"The first Contriver of these Processes, as it appears from the first Edition of the College Dispensatory, directs the Medicines thus made to be fresh beat once in a Month.

TAPSIMEL.

Honey of Mullen.

Take of the Juice of Celandine, and bearded Mullen, each one Pint; of despumated Honey "three three Parts; boil gradually till the Juices are evaporated; adding thereunto, if the Operator pleases, calcin'd Vitriol, and Alum, with Coperas, and again boil into an Ointment, S. A.

"The first Dispensatory adds from the Author, "that if occasion requires, this should be at last boiled up to a pretty thick Consistence, and says, that it certainly will cure Itchings in any Part of the Body, and is a most noble Ointment. But it seems the present Practice hath not Faith enough to rely upon it for any thing, as neither this nor the foregoing are ever prescribed or made. However it hath been thought fit to continue such extraordinary Discoveries still upon Record, for the sake of any who may think proper to make trial with them.



UNGUENTA magis COMPOSI-TA

Ointments more Compounded.

UNGUENTUM ADSTRINGENS, five SUMACH. An Astringent Ointment.

Take of the Oil of Roses, often washed in Alum Water, one Pound and an half; of white Wax four Ounces; of unripe Galls, Cypress Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Balaustines, Pomegranate Peel, Acorn Cups, Acacia, Sumach, and Mastich, each one Ounce. After all are well beat, macerate them for four Days, in the Juice of Medlars and Services; then let them all be dried by a moderate Fire, and make them into an Ointment, with the Oil and Wax, S. A.

" This was at first received by the College from " Fernelius, and hath been fince continued without any other Alteration than some small Trans-" position in the Order of the Ingredients. It is " however rarely, if ever to be met with in Pre-

" scriptions, or in the Shops.

UNGUENTUM AMARUM.

The Bitter Ointment.

Take of the Oils of Rue, Savine, and Mint each two Ounces and an half; Juice of Wormwood one Ounce; Powder of Rue, Gentian, the lesser Centuary, and Myrrh, each one Dram; of the Pulp of Colocynth two Drams; of Succotrine Aloes three Drams; of Lupine Flower half an

Ounce; of Oxe's Gall, and of Wax, each one Ounce and an half; and boil up to an Ointment, S. A. with a sufficient Quantity of the Juice of Wormwood.

"The Augustane Dispensatory hath a Composi-" tion of this Intention, under this Title of Unquentum ad Vermes, and which agrees with this in many Ingredients; but that takes in many other " which Zwelfer justly finds fault with, as of no " Advantage to the Medicine. This therefore " feems to have had no regard to that as a Pattern, 66 but very plainly follows the Prescription taken " into the first Dispensatory of the College from 6 Fæssus, under the Title of Unguentum ad Lumbricos majus. This differing from that in no-" thing but the Expulsion of some needless In-" gredients, as the Juice of Peach Blossoms, &c. and changing Hepatick for Succotrine Aloes; " but this last Alteration is against the Opinion of " those who prefer the Hepatick fort in External " Applications, as this is defigned chiefly to anoint the Bellies of Children troubled with Worms, because its more vigorous and fetid Scent is most ikely to pass through the Pores, and give that disturbance to those troublesome Creatures, as 15 " intended.

UNGUENTUM DETERGENS.

A Detergent Ointment.

Take of yellow Refine, of Sheeps and Hog's Fat, each one Pound; of yellow Wax, and Powder of Olibanum, each one Pound and an half; Gum Euphorbium, and Powder of Verdegreafe, each two Ounces; of Strasburgh Turpentine three Ounces. Let the Fats, Refine and Wax be melted togeher, and strained; then to them sift in the Oliba-

Olibanum, Euphorbium, and Verdegrease in Powders; and lastly, put in the Turpentine, and when the Vessel is taken off the Fire, keep stirring till the whole is cold.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS. Ointment of Bell-Flower, or Fox-Glove.

Take of the whole Plant of Fox-Glove any Quantity, and boil it in a fufficient Quantity of fresh Butter; which press out, and boil again with more of the Plant, as before, which repeat a third time, and make into an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM FUSCUM.

The Brown Ointment.

Take of Colcothar, and the Phlegm of Vitriol, each one Ounce; of Vinegar one Ounce and an half; of the Flowers of Verdegrease five Drams; of despumated Honey three Ounces; and make into an Ointment, S. A.

UNGUENTUM LINARIÆ.

Ointment of Flax-weed.

Take of the Leaves of Flax-weed, with its Flowers, as much as you please, and boil it, after bruising in Hog's Lard, until the Lard is very green, and then make it into an Ointment.

- "These four last are entirely new. Nicolaus" indeed gave an Ointment, under the Title of
- " Unquentum Fuscum, which the Augustane Col-
- " lection hath got; but that vastly differs from
- " this, both in the Materials and Intention.

UNGUENTUM MARTIATUM.

The Soldier's Ointment.

Take of fresh Bay Leaves three Pounds; of Garden Rue two Pound and an half; of Marjoram two Pounds; of Mint one Pound; of Sage, Wormwood, Costimary and Basil, each half a Pound; of Olive Oil twenty Pound, of yellow Wax four Pound; of Malaga Wine two Pints; and make them all into an Ointment, by bruising, macerating, boiling and expression, as required, S. A.

"This is said to have been the contrivance of one Martian, for the Soldiers to preserve their Limbs from the Injuries they were liable to in long Encampments, and by sustaining Cold. Nicolans gives it with an intolerable crowd of Ingredients, and the Augustane, and first London Dispensatories have transcribed it from him, with very little Alteration; but later Revises of the College have rejected the insignificant Ingredients, and brought it to that concise uniform Composition it now stands in here: it is esteemed enough to be pretty frequently prescribed, and constantly kept in the Shops.

UNGUENTUM MASTICHINUM.

The Mastich Ointment.

Take of the Oils of Mastich, Wormwood, and Spikenard, each two Ounces; of the Powders of Mastich, Mint, red Roses, red Coral, Cloves, Cinnamon, Aloes Wood, Schoenanth, each one Dram; and of Wax a sufficient Quantity to make into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is exactly the same as in the foregoing Dispensatory of the College; but I can find it neither in their first, nor any other officinal Dispensatory; nor is it now, except very little prescribed, and hardly to be met with in the Shops.

Unquentum de Mucilaginibus.

The Musilage Ointment.

Take of the Oils of White Lilies, Orrice, Violets, and Camomile, each fix Ounces; of the Mucilage of Linseed, Quinceseed, Fenugreek Seeds, and Marsh-Mallow Roots, each four Ounces: of Ducks and Hens Fat, each five Ounces, of white Wax one Pound; mix and make into an Ointment, S. A.

"This is exactly as in the preceding Dispensatory of the College, but it was not in their first " Edition. The Pharmacopæia Regia hath a Com-" position of like Intention, under the Title of " Unguentum de Althaâ Simplex, but that is vastly " crowded with Ingredients of differing Virtues. " The Augustane Dispensatory also hath a pre-" scription under the same Title, and another " called Unguentum de Althed Compositum, both " from Nicolaus; all which agree in the Muci-" lage, which is the chief, but vary in other "things, and much for the worse: but as this " stands here, it differs not much from the Un-" guentum de Althaa, and is certainly continued " for the same Intention; yet we meet with it " but little, if at all in the common Practice.

MUNDIFICATIVUM ex APIO. The cleansing Ointment with Smallage.

Take of the Juice of Smallage one Pint; of Honey nine Ounces; of Wheat Flower three Ounces. Boil them till they grow thick together, of the Confistence of an Ointment, S. A.

"This hath passed through all the College Dispensatories exactly the same, and seems of the
fame Cast as the Tapsimel before described; but
I have never known it prescribed or made.

Unguentum Nervinum. Nerve Ointment.

Take of the Cowslip Leaves with their Flowers, of Sage, Ground Pine, Rosemary, Lavender, Bays with the Berries, Camomile, Rue, Smallage, Melilot with its Flowers, and of Wormwood, each one handful; of Mint, Betony, Peneroyal, Parsley, the lesser Centaury, and St. John's Wort, each half an handful; of Sheep's or Neats Foot Oil five Pints; of Mutton or Beef Suet, or the Marrow of both, two Pounds; of Oil of Spike half an Ounce. Bruise them, and boil together with the Oils and Suets, till they become an Ointment, S. A.

"The Pharmacopæia Regia gives a Prescription under this Title, but much differing from this, however justly enough recommending the Addition of some Peruvian Balsam, as adding to the Efficacy of the main Intention, which is expressed by the Title. The Augustane Dispensatory likewise gives a Composition of like Denomination and Intention, which Zwelfer indeed takes

takes a great deal of pains to correct; but it however at best falls short of this both in Conciseness and Uniformity of Intention. This is much like the *Martiatum*, but warmer of the two; and it is in Esteem enough to keep its Place in the Shops, and be sometimes prescribed.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS. The Emollient Ointment.

Take of fresh Butter washed in Rose Water six Ounces; of Oil of Sweet Almonds sour Ounces; Oils of Camomile and Violets, each three Ounces; of Duck's and Hen's Fat, each two Ounces; of Orrice Root two Drams; of Saffron half a Dram. When the Orrice and Saffron are powdered, and the rest melted together, make them into an Ointment, S. A.

"This was not in any officinal Dispensatory before, and seems contrived much for the same Intention as the Unguentum de Althaâ, and Mucilaginibus.

UNGUENTUM POPULNEUM.

Ointment of Poplar.

Take of the fresh black Poplar Buds one Pound and an half; of the Leaves of Violets, and Navelwort of the Wall, each three Ounces; of fresh, unsalted Hog's Lard cleared from its Membranes, and washed, four Pounds. Bruise, mix, and macerate these together, and then add the tender Tops of the Bramble, Leaves of black Poppies, Mandrake, Henbane, Nightshade, Lettice, the greater House-leek, and the greater Burdock, each three Ounces. Bruise again, and mix all together very well,

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well, and then after ten Days standing, pour on one Pint of Rose Water; after which boil over a gentle Fire continually stirring with a Spatule, until all the superstuous Humidity is evaporated; then strain and squeeze out with a Press so as to obtain an Ointment, S. A.

"This is originally ascribed to Nicolaus. The Pharmacopæia Regia gives a Prescription of it, as also does the Augustane Dispensatory, but the latter much nearest to what is here retained. This hath corrected a Mistake the former Editions were liable to, in expressing the House-leek to be the greater fort, because the lesser commonly called Stone-Crop, which was liable to be put in its stead, is of a very opposite Quality to the Intensition of the Medicine.

UNGUENTUM SPLANCHNICUM.

An Ointment for the Bowels.

Take of the Bark of Caper Root fix Drams; of Bryony Root, Florentine Orrice, Powder of Sweet Fennel Seeds, and Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar, each half an Ounce; of the Tops of Wormwood and Camomile Flowers, each one Dram; of the Ointment of Bays one Ounce and an half; let those things be powdered which require it, and sifted, and the rest mixed therewith in a warm Mortar, so as to make an Ointment, S. A.

"The Pharmacopæia Regia gives a Prescription of this Intention, and somewhat like it in Materials, under the Title of Unguentum Spleneticum: Schroder hath one also under the same Title, but different. The College have two Prescriptions under the same Denominations in their first Dispensatory, the last of them being distinguished

" guished by Unguentum Spleneticum aliud Magi" strale; and that is exactly the same as this in e" very thing of any moment; but it is very rare-

" ly called for, or made.

"Under this Division of Ointments are left out many that were in before, either as injudicious " Compositions, or because their Intentions are " better answered by somewhat else in more E-" steem and use; as the Unquentum Agrippes A-" regon, Citrinum, Dialthee comp. Pectorale, and " Resumptivum, from Nicolaus: De Artanita Ma-" jus, Basilicon Majus, and ex Bdellio, from Mesue: " De Alabastro, of Benedictus Faventinus: The A-" postolorum of Avicen: E Succis Aperitivis pri-" mum & secundum, Potabile, of Fæsius: Ad Ha-" morrhoidas, and Stomachicum, from the Norim-" berg Dispensatory: The Catopsoras, Comitissa, " Hamorrhoidale, and Resumptivum, from uncer-" tain Authors: Neapolitanum of Renodaus, " Refrigerans of Galen: And instead of these are " substituted the Unguentum Agyptiacum ma-" gis compositum, Basilicon Flavum, Cæruleum, " Detergens, Digitalis, Emolliens, Fuscum, Li-" naria, de Mucilaginibus, and Sambucinum. "Some are also here put under different Titles " than what they stood before under in other Dis-" pensatories, as the Unquentum Liliorum the same " as the Unquentum Anodynum in the first Edition; " and so of some others, more expressive of the " chief Ingredients, and more fuitable to the main " design of the Compositions, as it is generally re-" marked under these respective Forms. One ge-" neral Rule is worth every Compounder's Notice " and Observation, that in every green Ointment " or Oil the aqueous Humidity be gently evapo-" rated over a flow Fire after the Ingredients are " pressed out; because at first it is impossible not " to have some Remainder of it, unless the Boilss ing green, and not by much so beautiful as further Evaporation will yield; as may be seen by

" dropping from time to time a little upon a white "Tile, which may be observed to change into a

" finer Colour the longer the Process is conti-

" nued.



Prescrip-

CERATA.

Cerates.

CERATUM CITRINUM.

The white Cerate.

Take of the whitest Wax four Ounces; of Oil of Sweet Almonds five Ounces; of the finest Sperma Ceti one Ounce; of Ceruss washed in Rose Water one Ounce and an half; of Camphire half an Ounce: Make them into a Cerate, S. A.

CERATUM CITRINUM.

The yellow Cerate.

Take of yellow Refine half a Pound; of Sheep's Suet four Ounces; of the best Turpentine two Ounces. Let them be melted by a gentle Fire; then give a little Boil, and strain so as to make a Cerate.

"There are several under this Title in the old officinal Dispensatories, and especially those of our College; but they are all so troublesome of Composition, so inelegant, and so little used, that they are thrown out here, and these two only added new, which are both easy to make, and cleanly to use. But the chief Reasion why this Class is so much reduced, seems to be the Conveniency of providing for all the Intentions they are suited for by extemporaneous

Prescriptions, so that there is no occasion to trouble the Shops with them till they are called for: Although indeed there is not a Necessity of keeping any thing in readiness that can be made with dispatch enough for every Existence.



EMPLASTRA.

Plaisters

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM.

The sticking Plaister.

Take of the simple Diachylon, and Diacalcitis, each one Pound; of Burgundy Pitch six Ounces; of Turpentine one Ounce; of Gum Sarcocolla four Ounces. Make into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is taken from Bates, with some little Va"riations in the Quantities. The Pitch and Gum
"Sarcocolla must be very carefully strained, or else
"the Plaister will be almost useless. There are indeed many Compositions of this kind of Practice
amongst our Surgeons, who vary them at their
own Discretion, and most of them omit the
"Sarcocolla, as giving more Trouble to make it
smooth than its qualities are judged to deserve.

EMPLASTRUM ex AMMONIACO.

The Ammoniacum Plaister.

Take of the strained Gum Ammoniacum six Ounces; of yellow Wax, and Resine, each sive Ounces; of the simple Melilot Plaister, Ointment of Marshmallows, of the Oils of Bays and Orrice and Venice Turpentine, each one Ounce and an half; of Goose Fat one Ounce; of Sal Armoniac, of Briony Root, and the Root of Orrice, each half an Ounce; of Galbanum and Bdellium, each

two Drams. Let them boil together so as to make into a Plaister, S. A.

"This hath passed through all the Editions of the London Dispensatory without any great Alterations: It requires a good deal of Care and Skill to compound it well. All the things capable of melting should be so managed together and strained, and the other things sisted in, in fine Powder. But this is not much used, and

66 but rarely made.

EMPLASTRUM è BACCIS LAURI. Plaister of Bay Berries.

Take of Bay Berries, having their Husks cleared off, two Ounces; of Frankincense, Mastich, and Myrrh, each half a Dram; of Cypress, Costus, yellow Wax, Turpentine, and Oil of Bays, each one Ounce; of despumated Honey, just made warm, sour Ounces. Powder together the Cypress, Costus and Bay Berries, to be mixed with the Honey: Let the Frankincense, Mastich, and Myrrh be separated, reduced, and mixed with the Honey; and then add the Oil of Bays, the Turpentine and Wax all melted together, so as to make a Plaister, S. A.

"This is originally ascribed to Mesue. The Pharmacopæia Regia hath a Prescription under the Title of Emplastrum è Baccis Lauri Stoma- chale, not much unlike this but in the Addition of some Aromaticks. The Augustane hath this with less Variation than the first Dispensatory of the College whereinto it is likewise transcribed; for that Edition of the College quite leaves out the Wax, without which it seems impossible to give

give it a good Consistence. There are also fome Variations in the Quantities in almost all the Dispensatories it hath been received into, but not so as to be of any great Consequence.

EMPLASTRUM de BETONICA.

Betony Plaister.

Take of green Betony, Pimpinel, Agrimony, Sage, Peneroyal, Yarrow, the leffer Centaury, and Clarey, each fix Ounces; of Frankincense and Maflich, each three Drams; of Orrice and round Birthwort, each fix Drams; of Wax and Turpentine, each eight Ounces; of Resine of the Pine Tree fix Ounces, of Gum Elemi, and Oil of Firr, each two Ounces: of White Wine three Pounds. Let the Herbs be well bruised in a Mortar, and stand in Maceration for a Week with the White Wine, and then stirred about and boiled: When the Wine is preffed out, strained and boiled to the Consumption of a third Part, put to it the Oil of Firr, then the melted Wax, afterwards the Refine, and Gums, and last of all the Turpentine. When these have had a gentle Boil, and been taken from the Fire, and near cooled, fift in the Orrice and Birthwort in fine Powder, and stir them briskly together, so as to make into a Plaister, S. A.

"This hath passed through all the Revises of our College with little or no Alteration, but is not in any other officinal Dispensatory that I have met with. It requires a good deal of Care and Trouble in the Composition: Yet as it is sometimes met with in Prescription, most of the Shops are at the Pains to keep it by them.

EMPLASTRUM CÆSARIS.

Cæsar's Plaister.

Take of Red Roles one Ounce and an half; of Bistort Root, of Cypress Nuts, of all the Saunders, of Mint, and Coriander Seeds, each three Drams; of Mastich half an Ounce; of Hypocistis, Acacia, Dragon's Blood, sealed Earth, true Bole, and red Coral, each two Drams; of Turpentine washed in Plantain Water four Ounces; of Oil of Roses three Ounces; of white Wax twelve Ounces; of Refine of the Pine Tree ten Ounces; of Pitch fix Ounces; of the Juices of Plantain, Housleek, and Orpine, each one Ounce. Let the Wax, Refine, and Pitch be melted together; then add the Turpentine and Oil; the Hypocistis and Acacia, dissolved in the faid Juices; and lastly the Powders, so as the whole may be made into a Plaister, S. A.

"This I find likewise only in our own Dispenfatories, and through all of them it hath passed but
with very little Alterations, as in the Quantities
and Transpositions of the Ingredients, of no
great Consequence to the main Intention, or
Facility of Composition; but this is seldom
called for in Prescription, and scarcely made in
the Shops.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM.

Cephalic Plaister.

Take of transparent Resine two Ounces; of black Pitch one Ounce; of Labdanum, Turpentine, Bean and Orobus Flower, and Pigeon's Dung, each half an Ounce; of Myrrh and Mastich, each one Dram and an half; of Gum Juni-

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per and Nutmegs, each two Drams. Let the Myrrh and Labdanum be dissolved in a warm Mortar; and with an Addition of the rest of the Ingredients make into a Plaister, S. A. If it be defired stronger, add the Powders of Euphorbium, Pellitory, and Black Pepper, each two Scruples.

"Both Schroder, and the Pharmacopæia Regia, give Compositions under this Title, but differing from one another as much as this differs from both. This hath passed through all the College Emendations without much Alteration, and is now much used in common Prescription.

EMPLASTRUM è CICUTA cum Ammoniaco.

Plaister of Hemlock with Ammoniacum.

Take of the Juice of Hemlock Leaves four Ounces; of Vinegar of Squills, and Gum Ammoniacum, each eight Ounces: Dissolve the Gum in the Juice and Vinegar, and after due time standing together, strain them and reduce to the Consistence of a Plaister, S. A.

"The first Dispensatory of the College adds to this Wax, and Oil of Almonds; but neither the Intention of the Medicine, nor Consistence require them; and therefore they are much better left out here: The Vinegar of Squills is likewise a good Advantage to the Efficacy of a Discutient, much beyond the common Vinegar, before ordered.

EMPLASTRUM è CYMINO.

Cummin Plaister.

Take of Cummin Seeds and Bay Berries, each half a Pound; of Ground Pine four handsful. Boil them in twelve Pints of Spring Water; and afterwards in the strained Liquor boil six Pound of Burgundian Pitch to the Consistence of an hard Plaister. Let them stand together till almost cold, then pour away the separated Decoction. Melt again the Pitch, and to it by degrees add the Powder, Bay Berries, and Cummin Seeds, each half a Pound, aud continually stir them together till the Plaister acquires a due Consistence.

"This was never received by any officinal Difpensatory until by the College of London; and
the first Edition of theirs puts half a Pound of
the Oil of Dill but with a Pound of each the
Powders, so that the Consistence in both comes
out pretty much the same. The Ground Pine
is likewise an Addition in the Decoction; tho
the first Receipt directs no Decoction; at all. If
good care is not taken that the Seeds and Berries be reduced to Powder without too sierce a
drying, the whole will be of a brittle Consistence; but otherwise there will remain in them
so much of an Oily Moisture, as not to make
the Pitch harderthan it would be without them,
but give to the whole a very good Body.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHALCITEOS. Compound Plaister of Chalcitis.

Take of old unsalted Hog's Lard, cleansed from its Membranes, two Pounds; of old Oil of Olives, of the Litharge of Gold, powdered and

sisted, each three Pounds; of white Vitriol calcined and powdered four Ounces. Let the Litharge, Lard, and Oil be boiled together over a gentle Fire, with a little Plantain Water, and continually stirred with a Spatule, to the Consistence of an Emplastrum; and when this is taken off the Fire, stir in the Vitriol, so as to make it into a Mass, S. A.

" This is a Composition as ancient as Galen, and " is ascribed to him for its Author. This is by " many Authors indifferently called Diapalma, as well as Diachalcitis, and in the first Dispensa-" tory of the College is titled Emplastrum Diaof palma sen Diachalciteos, tho' the former Appel-" lation is most commonly confounded with the " Diachylon Simplex. The Chalcitis, whence it " takes its Name, is a Mineral not much unlike " Brass, and a Species of native Vitriol, tho' the " Shops too often substitute for it the Calcothar, " or Caput Mortuum of Vitriol after its Distilla-" tion. Schroder fays it is an intermediate Bo-" dy between the Misy and Sory, being harder " than the former, and fofter than the latter. " Zwelfer makes it the same as Chalcanthum, and " is at the pains to give the many Names it goes " by in the Writers on Pharmacy, which are not " worth Recital here. This Plaister is seldom " made, because commonly confounded with the " following.

DIACHYLON SIMPLEX.

Simple Diachylon.

Take of Mucilage of Fœnugreek and Linseeds, and of Marshmallow Root, each one Pound; of old Oil that's fine three Pounds; of Litharge of Gold one Pound and an half. To make the afore-

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faid Mucilage, take of Fænugreek and Linseeds, and of Marshmallow Roots, each three Ounces; of common Water six Pints Let the Litharge be finely powdered and mixed with the Oil, then boil it over a gentle Fire, stirring it all the while with a Spatule, until it grows thick as the Consistence of Honey. Take it from the Fire, and let it leisurely cool, and then mix it with the Mucilage, and gently boil it again to the Consumption of all the aqueous Humidity, so as to make it into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is originally prescribed by Mesue, and is " not only the most common Plaister of the Shops, " as it is much used alone, but also as it is the Ba-" fis of many others. What is given in the Au-" gustane Dispensatory under the Title of Diachyco lon Simplex five Album, is exactly the same as " this, and the Diachylon Parvum ascribed to the " fame Author, in the same Collection, differs oniv ly in adding Henbane and Fleawort Seeds to the " Mucilage. But the Simplicity of this Compo-" fition is fuch as to have admitted but very lit-" tle Variation in any Hands it hath passed through; " notwithstanding which however we have some "Dealers in Medicine amongst us who have had " Ingenuity and Dishonesty enough to improve it " by the Use of Hog's Lard instead of Oil, and ce adding Ceruss to it, to make it heavier, with " an Omission also of the Mucilage, only for sake " of a greater Profit in its Sale.

DIACHYLON MAGNUM.

The greater Diachylon.

Take of the Mucilages of Raisins, Figs, Marshmallow Roots, Fœnugreek, and Linseeds, Birdlime, of the Juices of Orrice and Squills, of Oesypus, fypus, or Sheeps-Foot Oil, each one Ounce and an half; of the Oils of Orrice, Camomile, and Dill, each eight Ounces; of Litharge of Gold finely powdered one Pound; of Turpentine three Ounces; of Refine of the Pine Tree, and yellow Wax, each two Ounces. Let the Oil and Litharge be well stirred together, and then boiled over a gentle Fire, all the while stirring it, till they incorporate it into a Body; then removing it off the Fire till it is cold, add the Mucilages, and boil again to the Consumption of all the superfluous Humidity. Afterwards put in the Bird-Lime, the Oefypus, with the Juices of Orrice and Squills, and boil again to the Confumption of these Juices; and while the Mixture is yet hot melt in the Wax and Refine; after it is taken off the Fire mix in the Turpentine by brisk stirring, so that the whole may obtain a suitable Consistence for an Emplaister.

"This is also ascribed to Mesue, and hath kept " its Place in almost all the officinal Dispensato-" ries, as well as those of our College, and with-" out much Alteration: Indeed Zwelfer takes the "Liberty to say this, and all Compositions of like " kind, deserve rather to be quite expunged than " mended; although in the same Place he is at a " good deal of pains to direct the particular man-" ner of its Composition; That is however so " fully done here as not to want any of his help. " The Oesppus was frequently directed in the ancient Pharmacy, as particularly by Mathiolus and " Dioscorides, from whom Schroder teaches us that " it was made by boiling the Wool of a Sheep, " that grows chiefly upon the Neck and Flanks, " in Water till the Oil was got out of it, and " could be separated from the Water: But the " Joint Oil of the Feet which is here substituted P 4

to fave that Trouble, is every jot as good for the fame Intention, in partaking as much of that foft mucilaginous Nature as the other was supposed to do.

DIACHYLON MAGNUM cum Gummis. The great Diachylon with Gums.

Take of strained Galbanum three Ounces; of Bdellium, Sagapenum, and Ammoniacum, each two Ounces: Let them be added to the preceding Great Diachylon, after Solution in Wine, straining and boiling up to the Consistence of Honey; and by this means it becomes a Diachylon with Gums.

"This Addition to the former was first the Contrivance of Renodeus, excepting the Galba"num; but the Pharmacopæia Regia adds the Gums to the Diachylon Simplex, which is a much less troublesome way, leaving out the Bdellium, and putting in both Galbanum and Opopanax. The Augustane Dispensatory gives a Prescription from another Author, but that is so to extremly perplexed as to have been followed by none since.

Diachylon Compositum, five Emplastrum è Mucilaginibus.

Compound Diachylon, or the Mucilage Plaister.

Take of the Mucilage of the middle Bark of Elm, of Marsh-Mallow Root, and Fænugreek and Linseed, each four Ounces and an half; of the Oils of Camomile, Lilies, and Dill, each one Ounce and an half; of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opopanax, each half an Ounce; of yellow Wax twenty Ounces: of Turpentine

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two Ounces; of Saffron two Drams. Let the Mucilage, extracted with Water, be boiled over a gentle Heat with the Oils, to a confumption of their aqueous Humidities; and the Wax, cut into small Pieces, be melted in them, and stirred in with a Spatule: when they are taken from the Fire, and while hot, add by degrees the Gums dissolved in Turpentine, and well stirred about; lastly, put in the Saffron, finely powdered, so that the whole may be made into a Mass, of a Consistence sit for a Plaister.

"This is a Composition of Mesue, and hath been in all the officinal Dispensatories, with litute or no Alteration. It is much in esteem now amongst our Surgeons, who use it chiefly as a Suppurative.

EMPLASTRUM DIASULPHURIS.

The Sulphur Plaister.

Take of the Flower of Sulphur, and Venice Turpentine, each half an Ounce, stir them over a gentle Heat, that they may incorporate together, and be in perfect fusion; after removal from the Fire, put in an Ounce more of Turpentine, and stir about till they are cold. Of this Mixture take one Ounce; of Wax two Drams; melt these together, and remove them off the Fire, to stir in of Myrrh, in fine Powder, one Ounce; of Camphire one Dram; mix them exactly, so as to make into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is originally ascribed to Rulandus; and "Sennertus, in his Institutions, gives it a great Re"commendation for the Cure of all forts of Ul"cers. Schroder, and our Country-man Bates,
have given Prescriptions of it alike; but this
"differs

"differs from them both very considerably, in omitting the Resine, adding Camphire, and

" changing indeed the manner of Composition in

" most Parts of the Process.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM Primum.

The first Blistering Plaister.

Take of the Simple Melilot Plaister one Pound and an half; of Cantharides, in fine Powder, twelve Ounces; of the Seeds of Bishops Weed one Ounce and an half; of Vinegar half a Pint; and make into a Plaister, S. A.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM Secundum.

The second Blistering Plaister.

Take of Burgundy Pitch twelve Ounces; of Venice Turpentine four Ounces; of the Powder of Cantharides fix Ounces; mix and make them into a Plaister, S. A.

PASTA EPISPASTICA.

The Blistering Paste.

Take of Cantharides in Powder, and Wheat Flower, each as much as you please; and of strong Vinegar a sufficient Quantity, to make into a Paste.

" None of these are exactly the same in any former Dispensatory; and indeed most vary so

" much in their Opinions concerning the Confift-

" ence and Adhesion necessary or best in Compo-

" fitions of this Intention, that it is not like to have any particular Standard, from which some

" or other in their private Practice will not be

" apt to deviate.

EMPLA-

EMPLASTRUM à Nostratibus, Flos Un-GUENTORUM DICTUM.

A Plaister, called in our Country, The Flower of Ointments.

Take of common Resine, Resine of the Pine Tree, yellow Wax, and Sheep's Suet, each half a Pound; of Olibanum sour Ounces; of Turpentine two Ounces and an half; of Myrrh, and Massich, each one Ounce; of Camphire two Drams; of white Wine half a Pint; boil them together into a Plaister.

"This hath been the same in all the Editions of the College Dispensatory; but in their first it is directed to be made into a Cerate, and indeed its Consistence is so soft, as rather to come under that Appellation than that of a Plaister. It is pretty much in use among our Surgeons for a warm Suppurative.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMI ELEMI. Plaister of Gum Elemi.

Take of Gum Elemi four Ounces; of Refine of the Pine Tree, fine Wax, and Gum Ammoniacum, each two Ounces; of Turpentine three Ounces and an half; of *Malaga* Wine a fufficient Quantity: Boil till the Wine is evaporated, then put in the Ammoniacum dissolved first in Vinegar.

"This was taken in by the College from an "Author of no great Note, and hath been fince "continued with little or no Alteration; but is "very rarely used or made.

EMPLASTRUM GRISEUM de LAPIDE CALAMINARI.

The Calamine Plaister.

Take of prepared Calamine one Ounce; of Litharge two Ounces; of Cerus half an Ounce; of Tutty one Dram; of Turpentine six Drams; of white Wax one Ounce and an half; of Sheep's Suet two Ounces; of Frankincense sive Drams; of Mastich three Drams; of Myrrh two Drams; of Camphire half a Dram. Let the Turpentine, Wax and Suet be all melted together; then put in the Frankincense, Mastich and Myrrh, in Powder, and after they are very well mixed, add the Calamine, Litharge, Cerus and Tutty, also in sine Powder: Lastly, before they are quite cold put in the Camphire, dissolved in a little Spirit of Wine, and make into a Plaister.

"This is exactly as in the Augustane and first Dispensatory of the College: the manner of Composition is also directed the same by Zwelfer, who says, The Prescription shews the Skill of its Contriver in nothing more than the Facility of making it, because it requires no other management but that order of Mixture as here directed, to obtain a due Consistence: but notwithstanding, it stands recommended for a great healer of Ulcers, it doth not much take place in the present Practice. The Pharmacopaeia Regia also gives one under this Title, Ad Ulcera fluida Antiqua, but it is likewise now in neglect.

EMPLASTRUM ad HERNIAM.

Plaister against Ruptures.

Take of Galls, Cypress Nuts, Pomegranate Peel, Balaustines, Acacia, the Seeds of Plantain, Fleawort, and Cresses, Acorn Cups, roasted Beans, long and round Birthwort and Myrtles, each half an Ounce. Let all these be powdered and macerated four Days, in Vinegar of Roses, and afterwards dried: then take of the greater and lesser Comfrey; of Horsetail, Woade, Ceterach, Roots of Osmund Royal and Fern, each one Ounce; of Frankincense, Myrrh, and Mastich each two Ounces; of Armenian Bole washed in Vinegar; of prepared Calamine, Litharge of Gold, and Dragons Blood, each three Ounces; of Pitch two Pound; of Turpentine a sufficient Quantity, to make the whole into an Emplaister, S. A.

"There are two Prescriptions in the Pharma-" copæia Regia, under the Title of Emplastra ad " Rupturas; but both very different from this, " which is not only intended for what is fignify'd " by its Title, but for the strengthening any weak " Part. This hath Fernelins for its Author, but " it is a troublesome Composition to make, be-" cause the great Quantity of Things to be mixed " in Powder, give it a very hard Consistence, un-" less Turpentine enough be put in to make it " otherwise, which is then apt to make it too ad-" hefive, and not well to keep its Form. If the "Litharge be boiled up into a Diachylon, with " a fufficient quantity of Oil, it greatly mends the " Consistence, and makes it much more conveni-" ent for use; for it is frequently prescribed, but " generally in Mixture, with Diachylon, or fome other of the like Texture, for the Reasons be-" fore given. EMPLA-

EMPLASTRUM de MASTICHE. The Mastich Plaister.

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Take of Mastich three Ounces; of Armenian Bole, washed in red Wine, one Ounce and an half; of red Roses six Drams; the Raspings of Ivory, and Myrtle Berries, each half an Ounce; of Turpentine, Colophony, Tacamahac, and Labdanum, each two Ounces; of yellow Wax half a Pound; of the Oil of Myrtles one Dram and an half: Let those things be powdered apart which require it; then melt the Wax in the Oil, and to them, when taken off the Fire, add the Turpentine; afterwards mix the Bole, Roses and Ivory in Powder, and last of all the Mastich; then briskly stir them about in a warm Mortar, so as to bring them into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is a Prescription of Renodaus, and stands here as in the foregoing Dispensatory of the College, though differing somewhat from their first Publication; it is however but rarely called for in Practice, and therefore seldom to be met with in the Shops.

EMPLASTRUM de MELILOTO Simplex. Simple Melilot Plaister.

Take of fresh Resine eight Pound; of yellow Wax sour Pound; of Sheep's Suet two Pound; after these are melted together, put in five Pound of green Melilot, cut small; and make into a Plaister, S. A.

"There is in all the preceeding Editions of the "College, as also in the Augustane, a Compound "Plaister of Melilot from Mesue, but justly re" jected

" jected here as a very troublesome Composition, and never made use of; however this retains the " distinction of Simplex, and is but a modern " Contrivance, but now greatly in use, chiefly " for dreffing Blifters. The Shops have been ac-" customed to boil the Melilot Leaves, with Suet " only, both because it is then much fitter to " strain, and may be made at the time of gather-" ing the Herb, to be kept under the Title of " Sevum Meliloti, to make the Plaister, by an ad-" dition of the rest, at a cooler Season, which is " vastly more convenient than for the Operator; " for neither will the Resine strain without vast " difficulty and loss, nor can the whole be worked " up when the Weather is hot, without a very " tedious Trouble.

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE.

The Mercury Plaister.

Take of Quicksilver, which hath been strained through Leather, eight Ounces; of Liquid Sty-rax, one Ounce and an half; of Venice Turpentine one Ounce; let the whole be worked together in a Mortar, to an entire Incorporation of the Mercury; then take of the Diachalcitis Plaister, one Pound; of Gum Ammoniacum half a Pound: melt them and put them into a Mortar, and work them about in a Plaister until cold.

"The Pharmacopæia Regia hath a Composition
of the same Intention as this, under the Title of Emplastrum Mercuriale Anti-venereum:
Schroder hath also one ad Tophos & Gummata;
but this is much preferable, both as to the
Neatness and Facility of Composition, and Efficacy against what it is designed: It hath been
in many Dispensatories before, and hath the
Reputation

Reputation of a very eminent Person now living for its Contriver.

EMPLASTRUM de MINIO.

Red Lead Plaister.

Take of the red Lead nine Ounces; of the Oil of red Roses one Pound and an half; of white Wine Vinegar six Ounces; and boil them to the perfect Consistence of a Plaister.

"This Composition will change Brown or Black, before it comes to a due. Consistence; they who therefore covet it red, put in Wax, and boil the Minium sirst to a Consistence with Water only. The Augustane Dispensatory, and all the Editions of the College, before this give a Compound Minium Plaister, which is here very justly rejected as troublesome, and never used.

EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM.

The Black Plaister.

Take of white Cerus one Pound; of Linseed Oil two Pound; and boil them to a sufficient Consistence, stirring all the while with a Spatule.

"The old Dispensatories, and particularly the "Augustane, and first of the College, have a very tedious Composition under this Title, but now expunged, as not worth making; yet this, as easy as it is to make, is seldom used.

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EMPLASTRUM OPODELDOC.

Opodeldoc Plaister.

Take of Bdellium, Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opopanax, each two Ounces: melt these together, and add to them half a Pound of Strasburgh Turpentine: four Ounces of Oil of Bays; two Ounces of Amber, and stir them together over a gentle Fire. Take of Litharge one Pound, Calamine one Pound and an half; of Oil of Olives two Pound; of Linseed Oil one Pound; boil these likewise over a gentle Fire, stirring all the while with a Spatule, and when these are all mixed, add of yellow Wax, and Colophony, each one Pound; and after these are melted and mixed with the preceding, boil again, and stir until all are reincorporated; then gradally put in of the Adstringent Saffron of Mars, Loadstone, red Colcothar, Olibanum, Myrrh, Amber, Mastich, Sarcocolla, Dragons Blood and Camphire, each an Ounce; of round Birthwort Root two Ounces: and let them stand over the Fire, till the whole hath obtained a due Confistence.

"This Composition hath been greatly extolled heretofore, and particularly by Paracelsus, who frequently mentions it in his Chirurgical Writings, and from him Schroder hath taken a Prefcription of it into his Pharmacopæia. MedicoChymica; as also hath the same Collector tranfcribed another, under the same Title, from one
Felix Wurtz: but this which the College hath
now the first time given a place in their Dispenfatory, is the nearest copy'd after Mindererus, and
which the Augustane Collection hath also got
from the same Author, but with some Variations of no great moment. Zwelfer is very par-

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"ticular in his Animadversions upon the manner of Composition, but is hardly worth Transcription here: yet with his usual freedom he greatly blames this Contrivance, as containing many Ingredients of different if not contrary Qualities, and laughs at the Conceit of the Loadstone therein. Every one however is not tied to his Opinion.

EMPLASTRUM OXYCROCEUM.

Take of Saffron two Ounces and an half; of Pitch, Colophony, and yellow Wax, each four Ounces; of Turpentine, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniacum, Myrrh, Olibanum and Mastich, each one Ounce, and three Drams. To the melted Wax put the Pitch, cleared of all Dross and strained, as also the Colophony; and after they are melted together, taken off the Fire, and a little cooled, mix with them the Galbanum and Ammoniacum, dissolved in Vinegar, strained, and boiled to the consumption of the Vinegar, as likewise the Turpentine; then sift in the Mastich and Myrrh, powdered separately, and last of all the Saffron; stirr then all well together, and make them into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is ascribed to Nicolaus in the Augustane Dispensatory, as likewise by the first of the College, into which it is transcribed; but here the Quantity of Saffron is much abridged. This seems to have taken its Name from the Saffron and Vinegar, both which are expressed by it, notwithstanding the small share Vinegar hath in it; and indeed the Augustane Collection gives one Prescription, under this Title, from Vigon, which is also in the first Edition of the College,

" that hath in it neither Saffron nor Vinegar, but " that whole Composition is very justly censured " by Zwelfer. The Pharmacopæia Regia gives " likewise a Prescription bearing this Title, and not " greatly differing in Materials. This hath been in great Esteem amongst most, for many Inten-" tions of Consequence; tho' Hildanus, Cent. 4. " Obs. 99, 100. takes notice of some Inconveniences " and Mischiefs arising from its use. The manner " of its Composition hath been very particularly " directed by Zwelfer; but what the College have " thought fit to be here given, is sufficient for any "Compounder. Notwithstanding the Abridg-" ment of the Saffron in its Quantity (which " in some measure might probably be from the "Virtues of ours being fo much beyond any that " is foreign) yet the Covetousness of our Whole-" sale Medicine-Makers hath found out a way to " diminish even that, and it is to be feared some-" times, to imitate its Colour, without putting in " any Saffron at all; fo that it is needful to be " cautious, when any dependance of moment is " put hereupon.

EMPLASPRUM de SAPONE.

Soap Plaister.

Take of common Oil two Pounds; of red Led one Pound: Let them be put upon the Fire and briskly stirred about a good while, until they are very well mixed; then take the Mixture off the Fire, and before it is quite cold, stir in of Venice Soap, cut into thin slices, half a Pound, and make into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is but a very Modern Contrivance, though much in esteem amongst some Persons; chiefly of for

" for discussing Gouty Tumours, and the Juices stagnating after Sprains.

EMPLASTRUM STICTICUM.

Stictic Plaister.

Take of the Oil of Olive fix Ounces; of yellow Wax one Ounce and an half; of ground Litharge four Ounces and an half; of Gum Ammoniacum, and Bdellium, each half an Ounce; of Galbanum fix Ounces; of Opopanax, Oil of Bays, Calamine, both the Birthworts, Myrrh and Frankincense, each two Drams, and of fine Turpentine one Ounce. Let the Oil and the Litharge be boiled, and incorporated together, stirring all the while with a Spatule, till it ceases to stick to the Fingers; then removing it off the Fire, melt in the Wax, then the Turpentine mixed with the Gums, and last of all the Powders: When all is cold, put in the Frankincense and Oil of Bays, so as to make the whole into a Plaister, S. A.

"This is originally the Prescription of Paracelsus, for which reason it is frequently, in the
Shops, called Paracelsus's Plaister. It differs not
much from the Emplastrum Ceroneum, and the
Divinum of Nicolaus. The Augustane Dispenfatory gives one under the same Title, from
Oswald Crollius, which is crowded with so
many insignificant Ingredients, as not to be
now at all minded. It hath passed through
all the College Editions with little or no Alterations, and is now much in esteem for many
Intentions.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM MAGISTRALE.

The Magisterial Stomach Plaister.

Take of Mint, Wormwood, Stochas, and Bays, each one Dram; of Marjoram, red Roses, and yellow Sanders, each two Drams; of Calamus Aromaticus, Aloes Wood, Flowers of Lavender, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Galangals, long Pepper, and Mace, each one Dram; of Mastich three Drams; of Cloves two Drams and an half; of Oils of Mint, one Ounce and an half; of Nardinum one Ounce; and of Spike one Dram; of Resine and Wax, each four Ounces; of Labdanum three Ounces; of strained Styrax half an Ounce: Make into an Emplaister, S. A.

"There are no less than three Prescriptions, under this Title, in the Pharmacopæia Regia, and two in the first Edition of the College, one of which is ascribed to Mesuace Schroder hath one not much unlike. They all aim at the same Intention, of warming and comforting the Stomach, by the Steams of Volatile Aromacicks; but what is now here retained is much preserable to them all, particularly in Uniformity of Intention; though this too sufficiently abounds in the Number of Ingredients, which is some detriment to a good Consistence in the whole. It is now much in esteem, and frequently prescribed, insomuch that there are hardly any Shops without it.

EMPLASTLUM TONSORIS.

Take of hard Pitch two Pounds; of Wax one Pound; of Refine of the Pine Tree half a Pound; of Fenugreek Flower, and the Powder of black Chamæleon and Bryony Root, each four Ounces; of Cummin Seeds finely powdered two Ounces: Make into a Plaister, S. A.

"I cannot trace this further back than the last Editions of the College, nor guess at the rea-

" fon for its particular Name. It is however fo obscure both in Practice, and in the Shops, as

66 being hardly ever called for or made.

"This Class of Compositions, hath likewise had its share of Improvement, by the present

Emendation of the College Dispensatory, both

" in the Expulsion of some useless ones, and the

"Addition of what were not in before: Of the

former fort are the Emplastrum Album coctum ULMENSE; Barbarum magnum of Galen; Cat-

tagmaticum, both of Vigon and Renodeus; è Cin-

nabari; è Cretà; de Crusta Panis; Diaphoenicon,

" Calidum & Frigidum, both of Mesue; Divinum of Nicolaus; Gratia Dei of the same Author;

de Hermodactylis; Hystericum from Renodaus; de

Ganua of Nicolaus; Μητεοπεοπθωθικόν; the De

Minio Comp; nervinum, and de Ranis of Vigon;

Sacrum; de Sandyce; Cicyonium sive Pari;
 Στεφανιαῖον; and of the latter are the Adhasivum;

Epispasticum, especially the Pasta Mercuriale

and Opodeldoc; besides which addition many for-

co merly inferted are much improved, as the Em-

" plastrum è Chymino, and many others.

" It may not be improper to subjoin to Com-" positions of this kind a general Caution, that " where boiling is required of adhefive Bodies, " fuch as Litherge, or any of the Calxes of " Lead, made with Oil, and which require a due " Quantity of some aqueous Humidity to keep " them from burning, or changing Colour, be-" fore a due Consistence is obtained; that no fresh " Liquor be put in cold, because the included Air " therein will fo fuddenly rarify, and explode with " the Heat, as to throw the Mixture out of the " Veffel, and endanger burning any who stand " near: The Veffels also in such Processes ought " to be eight times bigger than will hold the " Materials when cold, because they will swell so " much upon boiling, as otherwise to run over.





OLEA CHYMICA,

ET

Medicamenta Chymica,

ET

PRAPARATIONES MEDICAMENTORUM.

CHYMICAL OILS,

AND

MEDICINES,

ANDTHE

Preparations of Simples.

OLEA ex HERBIS & FLORIBUS.

Oils from Herbs and Flowers.

OLEUM ABSINTHII.

Oil of Wormwood.



AKE of Wormwood one Pound; and as much Spring Water as will stand above it three or four Fingers Breadth:
Distil in a large Alembick, with its Re-

frigeratory; or in a Copper Body with its Head and Neck winding in a spiral Form through a Vessel

Oils from Herbs and Flowers. 233

of Water. Let the Oil which comes out with the Water be separated by a Glass Funnel, called the Separatory; and keep the Water so cleared of its Oil for another Distillation.

" After the same manner are procured the Oils of Marjoram, Mint, Origany, Peneroyal, Rosema-"ry, Rue, Savin, Sage, Savory, Thyme, &c.

"After the same manner is prepared the Oil, or as some chuse to call it, the Fat of Damask Roses, of Camomile and Lavender Flowers; as indeed from all other warm Herbs and Flowers.

"From the fame Procedurealso are procured the Oils from the dry Peels of Oranges, Citrons, and Lemons: Although Oils may likewise be drawn from the same Peels, while green and succulent, by bruising and distilling with a sufficient Quantity of Water, both in a greater Quantity, and as useful to any medicinal Purposes.



OLEA è SEMINIBUS.

Oils of Seeds.

OLEUM è SEMINIBUS ANETHI.

Oils from the Seeds of Dill.

Take two Pounds of Dill Seed bruised; of Spring Water twenty Pints. Let them be distilled in an Alembick with its Refrigeratory; and when the Oil is separated by a proper Funnel, keep the Water for farther Distillation.

After the same manner Oils are drawn from the Seeds of Anise, Caraway, Cummin, Carrot, Fen-

nel, Parsley, Saxifrage, &c.

The same Management likewise procures Oils from Aromaticks, as from Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c. which for these Purposes are not to be powdered, but only cut small, and slightly bruised.

OLEA ex LIGNIS AROMATICIS. Oils from Aromatic Woods.

As from Sassafras, Rhodium, &c. the Woods must be rasped small, and then distilled, as before directed.

OLEUM GUAIACI.

Oil of Guajacum.

This is drawn over in a Retort along with its Spirit, with which it is after rectified and separated, S. A. The same Procedure is required in the

the Distillation of Oils from Box, Hasle, and other hard Woods; as also in the Distillation of the Salt of Tartar with its acid Spirit.

OLEUM è BACCIS JUNIPERI. Oil of Juniper Berries.

Take two Parts of Juniper Berries; of Sea Salt one Part; bruise them together, and with a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water distill next day in the common Vessels.

OLEUM five Spiritus Terebinthinæ, five, ut vulgo dicitur, OLEUM Spicæ.

Oil or Spirit of Turpentine; or, as it is commonly called, Oil of Spike.

Take any Quantity of Venice Turpentine, and four times as much Water; put them into an Alembic, or Copper Body, with a Refrigeratory, and a due Fire under it; a thin and white Oil will come over like Water, and in the bottom of the Vessel will remain a Colophony.

OLEUM CERÆ.

Oil of Wax.

With yellow Wax melted one Pound, mix three Pounds of Brickdust; put them into a Retort, and draw off the Oil in a Sand Heat; and rectify that with new Brickdust: Or to the Oil just drawn off put double the Quantity of fresh Wax sliced, and again distil with a Retort in a Sand Heat.

After the same manner are distilled Oils from fat Substances; as also from Gums and Resins, that cannot be reduced into Powder.

Some of the ancient Writers on Pharmacy were at great pains to direct the Distillation of "Oils from thefe far glutinous Substances; but " all is contained in this general Rule, in Propor-"tion to their Quantities of Cohesion, to divide " them with brittle Substances, such as Brickdust, " Sand, or common Salt; because by such means the more Oil will rife with the same degree of " Heat which cannot be raifed very high in ma-" ny Cases without giving such an Empyreuma as will render the Oils useless: But even at the 66 best they are apt to come over so foul and fœtid, as to require good Rectification; tho' they are " now much less in Esteem, and less used than for-" merly, infomuch that the Shops are accustom-" ed to keep very few of fuch things by them.

OLEUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

The Philosophers Oil.

Let hot Bricks be quenched in Oil of Olives until they have imbibed all the Oil, and then let them cool, and the Oil be drawn from them by a Retort; and separated from the Spirit.

An Oil from Barbadoes Pitch is to be drawn by

a Retort.

What is called a Spirit in these Processes, and from which the Oil is required to be separated and rectified, is little else than a Phlegm from the humid Part of substances.

OLEUM SUCCINI. Oil of Amber.

Take of yellow Amber seven Parts; of Potters Earth five Parts; mix them and distil by a Retort; and rectify what comes over with fresh Earth.

The Salt of Amber that adheres to the Neck of that Retort must be brushed off, dissolved, filtrated, and coagulated in its own Spirit, S. A. until it is quite pure; and then put it by for use.

After the same manner may an Oil be made from Agate and from Gums and Resins, which cannot be reduced into Powders, as from Benjamin, Massich, Frankincense, &c.

"The Argil, or Potters Clay, hath no more to do here than the Brickdust, or Sand, or any o- ther Process of like Nature; viz. to divide the Particles of an adhesive Body, and dispose them to rise with more ease into a Receiver in their constituent Principles, which before were in too ftrong a Combination to be separated by Fire only.

OLEUM feu BUTYRUM ANTIMONII. Oil or Butter of Antimony.

Take of crude Antimony, and Mercury Sublimate, each one Pound; powder them and put them into a Retort, with a wide Neck, and distil by a gentle Fire: Let the Neck of the Retort be cut off, and remain in a moist Place till the fat Substance adhering to it dissolves into a Liquor.

" Our Chymists now have learned to make the Butter and Cinnabar of Antimony in the same Process, as may be seen in Wilson's Course of

" Chymistry, and other modern Writers.

OLEUM SULPHURIS.

Oil of Sulphur.

This is made by a Glass Bell under which the Sulphur is burned, and the condensed Oil distils down the sides of the Bell into a Vessel contrived on purpose to receive it.

The Tediousness and Charge of making this genuine, to what some of our Chymists have learned to imitate this withal, makes it extremely adulterated, and seldom to be met with as it ought to be made: The most common way of counterfeiting it, is with the Spirit or Oilos Vitriol, or substituting that only in its room. The Preparations of this kind are by most indifferently called Oils or Spirits; both of which are indeed strictly improper, because they are rather dissolved Salts, or rather Salts put into Fusion, by Fire.

GAS SULPHURIS.

The Gas or Spirit of Sulphur.

This is made by burning Sulphur under a Glass Bell set over a Vessel of Water, till the Water is sufficiently impregnated with the Sulphur.

LAC SULPHURIS.

Milk of Sulphur.

Take of Sulphur one Part; of Quick-Lime, or Salt of Tartar, three Parts; boil in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water to dissolve the Sulphur. Filter it while hot, and precipitate the Sulphur with Spirit of Vitriol; which edulcorate and dry for use.

"The Chymists have several ways of making this, and sometimes precipitate it with Urine. The Edulcoration required, is washing it with warm Water until the Taste of the Precipitant, of what kind soever, is lost.

AQUA FORTIS SIMPLEX.

Simple Aqua Fortis.

Is made from two Parts of Vitriol, and one Part of Nitre.

AQUA FORTIS DUPLEX.

Double Aqua Fortis.

This is distilled in a Reverberatory Heat from e-qual Parts of Vitriol and Nitre.

OLEUM VITRIOLI.

Oil of Vitriol.

Take any Quantity of the best English Vitriol; melt it in an unglased earthen Vessel by putting live Coals under it: Exhale all its Humidity, so that at length it comes into a yellow Powder; put that into an earthen Retort that will bear the Fire, and place it in another Furnace: Give a Fire in the highest Degree for three Days together, until the Receiver becomes clear of those thick Fumes that at first came over. Let the Liquor which comes out be put into a little Retort, so that it may be rectified in a Sand Heat by Separation of its Phlegm, S. A. And the most strong and heavy Oil must be kept by itself for use.

AQUA MELLIS. Water of Honey.

Take of the finest Honey four Pounds; of Sand which is very dry two Pounds; put them into a Cucurbit so large that not above a fifth part of the Vessel may be full; in a moderate Heat draw off the Phlegm, and afterwards with a higher degree of Fire throw out a yellow acid Water.

"This is strictly a Water of Honey; but of late we have many Prescriptions under the same Title, wherein Aromaticks and Persumes are used, one of which particularly is given by Wilson in his Course of Chymistry; but these are not so much contrived for any medicinal Uses, as for Persumes.

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LIQUAMEN TARTARI, seu OLEUM TARTARI per DELIQUIUM.

Dissolved Tartar, or Oil of Tartar by Fusion.

Take of White Wine Tartar calcined to a Whiteness, S. A. as much as you please; put it into a Flannel Bag, and hang it in a moist Cellar till the Tartar melts through.

" Like unto this, on account of Preparation, al-

" though not a Chymical Medicine, is

OLEUM MYRRHÆ per DELIQUIUM. Oil of Myrrh by Fusion.

Let some Hen's Eggs be boiled hard, and cut rhrough the middle fo that their Yolks can be taken out; then about half fill the Cavities of the Whites with Powder of Myrrh; join the Parts again together and tie them with a Thread; place them between two Plates in a moist Air, so that the Liquor which melts away from the Myrrh may be received by the undermost.

"This Contrivance requires a good deal of "Trouble; but the present Practice doth not " put Esteem enough upon it to put any one " upon the Process; for I never knew it either

" prescribed or made.

SPIRITUS TARTARI.

Spirit of Tartar.

Take of the pure Crystals of Tartar four Pound; distil it in a Retort with a large Receiver, encreasing the Fire by degrees, till the Fumes altogether disappear. There will come out a Phlegm, a Spirit, and an Oil; after the last of these is separated, put the other into a Glass Cucurbite, and rectify in a Sand Heat two or three times over, drawing off every time not above a third Part. Of the Remainder may be made a Salt of Tartar by Calcination, from whence likewise may be obtained an Oil of Tartar by Fusion.

" All the Medicines of this Class that are " from any Parts of aromatic Plants, may be re-" lied upon for genuine, because it is extremely difficult to adulterate them so as not to be difcovered either by their Scents or specifick Gra-" vities, notwithstanding the Chymical Pharma-" cy hath been of late as much spoiled by Knavery and Sophistication, as it hath heretofore " been with Enthusiasm and implicit Faith. The "Oils of Cinnamon and Cloves, which are most " used, and of the most Consequence of any un-" der this Division, may be tried by their speci-" fick Gravities, so as not to allow of the least "Sophistication without Discovery; as also may " the Rhodium in a good measure; the Oil of " Anifeeds likewise hath a particular Property of e growing hard, which it will not do with any ce foreign "foreign Mixture. Indeed most of the Oils from Gums, Resins, Wax, &c. tho' inserted, ed, as in all officinal Dispensatories, yet they are hardly ever made, especially most of them.



MEDICAMENTA CHYMICA.

Chymical Medicines.

TINCTURA ANTIMONII.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take of the best crude Antimony one Ounce; of the Salts of Tartar and Nitre, each two Ounces and an half. Let them be put into Fusion together in an hot Crucible; then throw the Mixture into an Iron Mortar, and pour upon it when cold and powdered a sufficient Quantity of the Spirit of Wine to extract its Tincture.

"This should not be made in great Quantities, because it loses its Colour by keeping, which puts it out of the esteem of most People, if it does not with it really lose its Virtues.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI MYNSICHTI. Mynficht's Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, and Cloves, each three Drams; of Calamus Aromaticus one Ounce; of the lesser Galangals one Ounce and an half; of Sage and Mint, each half an Ounce; of Cubebs and Nutmegs, each two Drams; of Aloes Wood and Citron Peel, each one Dram. Make these into a Powder; and add of Sugar Candy three Ounces; of Spirit of wine one Pint and an half; of Oil of Vitriol one Pint. Draw out the Tincture by twenty Days Digestion, S. A. and then filter for use.

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" The Author whose Name this bears hath also " fupply'd our modern Dispensatories with some other Medicines from the chymical Pharmacy; " but there is hardly any one in the Shops now " more celebrated than this, for the Purposes " it was designed for as a Stomachic; for it great-" ly excels any Bitters in Loss of Appetite, and "Weaknesses of Stomach, especially from frequent " Debauches. It never was in any Dispensatory " of the College before, but in that of Bates. " the Spices stand in the Spirit of Wine some " time before the Vitriol is put in, their Virtues " will be the better taken out, because the acid " gives a greater Body to the Spirit, which wea-" kens it as a Menstruum, and rather burns and " hardens the Ingredients than opens them.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

Diaphoretick Antimony.

Take of the best Antimony one Part; of the finest Nitre three Parts: Let the Antimony be first rubbed by it self; and then adding the Nitre, reduce both together into a Powder, which must be calcined in a Crucible, and is best performed by leisurely throwing in the Powders at a Spoonful a time into an hot Crucible. Lastly, take out the calcined Matter, reduce it to a Powder, and after due washing with any distilled, or Spring Water, put it by for use.

"This must be afterwards kept close stopped, or else it will imbibe the Air so as not only to grow moist, but also emetic: Nay Zwelfer fays it cannot be kept even in the most careful manner long, without contracting some missing the following Qualities, for this is a very ancient ProR 2 "cels,

" and is directed various ways by some Authors,
particularly by Schroder, one of which seems
much preferable to the rest: But we are not allowed here to deviate in the least from the Standard the College thinks fit to give, because it
would occasion many Confusions and Inconveniences in Practice.

BEZOARTICUM MINERALE.

Bezoar Mineral.

Take of the Butter of Antimony three Ounces; drop upon it flowly as much Spirit of Nitre; draw that off again in a Sand Heat; which pour back again, with the addition of another Ounce of the fame; which draw off again, and repeat that Operation three or four times: Let the remaining Matter be powdered, and calcined for an Hour in a Crucible; then edulcorate by washing, and burn it three or four times with Spirit of Wine.

" This feems to have been originally the Con-" trivance of Crollius; tho' Quercetan, Sennertus, " Hartman, and many other practical Writers give " feveral Processes for its Preparation; as doth al-" fo Schroder give one not much differing from " this. It hath been much controverted by some whether this is rather a Mercurial or an Anti-" monial Medicine; but it is not of Consequence " enough to require any Notice of the several Ocompinions thereupon. This Medicine is however " of Efficacy and use enough to tempt some Chy-" mists, and such like Artificers who keep Medicine Warehouses, to sophisticate it; for to make " it genuine will cost double (besides the Trouble " and Danger of noxious Steams) of what those " Impostors frequently sell it for.

CHALYBS PRÆPARATUS CUM ACETO.

Steel prepared with Vinegar.

Take any Quantity of Steel Dust; wet it frequently with the sharpest White Wine Vinegar, and dry it again as often in the Sun, or in a warm dry Place; then Powder it in an Iron Mortar, and by Levigation upon a Porphyry Stone reduce , it to an impalpable Powder, and keep for use. It may also be made from the Rust of Iron without Vinegar.

CHALYBS CUM SULPHURE PARATUS. Steel prepared with Sulphur.

With a red hot Steel Bar melt a Roll of Brimstone, so that it falls by Drops into a vessel of Water; which when it is dryed and powdered keep for use.

- " The former of these two is the general Prac-" tice of the Chymical Pharmacy; tho' the latter
- " I have not met with but here and in the pre-
- " ceding Edition of the College; and it feems
- " not likely to have much from the Steel or to
- " be little else than plain Sulphur; tho' the usual " Custom hath been to burn equal Quantities of
- " Steel and Sulphur together, till the Mixture hath " acquired a red Colour. The various ways in-
- " deed of preparing this Metal for medicinal Uses
- " by Dispensatory Writers, are endless to recite; " and it is needless, because the common Practice
- " now hath regard only to very few of them.

CRYSTALLI TARTARI.

Crystals of Tartar.

Take of Rhenish or White Wine Tartar what Quantity you please, and reduce it into a gross Powder; then boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water, and after taking off the Scum that rises upon it, filter while hot through Cap-Paper into a Glass Vessel made warm, for fear of breaking it. Let the filtered Liquor cool, and place it in a Cellar under Ground, or any cool Place, so that the Crystals may shoot along the sides of the Vessel; which take out, wash them with fair Water, and spread them upon a spungy Paper to dry, and keep for use.

CROCUS MARTIS A PERITIVUS.

The opening Saffron of Mars.

Is made with Steel prepared with Sulphur in a Reverbertatory Heat.

CROCUS MARTIS ASTRINGENS.

Binding Saffron of Mars.

Burn the Filings of Steel in so fierce a Fire that may raise it into a very light and red Crocus.

CROCUS METALLORUM.

Saffron of Metals.

Take of that Antimony which shoots into long shining Veins, and of the finest Nitre, each equal Parts: Reduce them into Powders separately, and then mix them together. Throw this Mixture gradually into a Crucible that is made hot; and when it is thoroughly hand and the crackling ceases,

ceases, take it from the Fire to cool as soon as possible; and after breaking the Vessel, separate the reddish metallick Substance from the white Crust upon it, and keep it for use.

FLORES SULPHURIS.

Flowers of Sulphur.

Take of the yellow Sulphur broke into pieces one Pound; put it into a Glass Cucurbite well-luted and set it in a Sand Heat; and fitting it to a Glass Head, sublime at first with a moderate Fire, but afterwards with a more strong one. Let the Flowers which rise into the Head be swept off, and kept for use.

"The great Consumption of this makes it necessary for those who would find a Profit in it to build a Furnace with Brick, big enough to

" burn an hundred Weight of Sulphur at a time; and those few that have put themselves to such

"Expence serve the rest of the Business. This

" Process is enough to discover the Nature of these "Flowers, as a Medicine, and to inform us that

"they are the finest Part of the Brimstone; tho

" with these there arises a great deal of Salt, as some

" other Processes plainly demonstrate.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take four Ounces of the Flowers of Sulphur melted, and add to it half an Ounce of the finest Salt of Tartar, and mix them by briskly stirring with a Spatule; then take it from the Fire, and keep for use. It serves to make the Tincture and Syrup of Sulphur with.

"This Process is to open the Body of the Sulphur so that it may the better give its Virtues,
or mix with any common Menstruum; for the
Salt of Tartar, or any thing of like Texture,
divides the Parts of sulphureous and adhesive Bodies, and greatly facilitates their Conjunction
with others, which before they would not unite with.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI.

Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

They are made of common Salt put into Fusion, and of Sal Ammoniac, each equal Parts, sublimed together.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI MARTIALES.

Chalybiated Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of Sal Ammoniack one Pound; of the Filings of Steel ten Ounces. Let them be rubbed together, and distilled in a Retort with a large Neck, in a Reverbatory Fire raised by degrees. When the Vessel is cold sweep out the sublimed Flowers, and keep them in a Bottle close for use.

Floris Benzoini. Flowers of Benjamin.

Are made by putting Benjamin into an Earthen Pot, which is to be exactly covered with a Cone of Paper; put under it a Fire, and sublime the Flowers; shift the Paper now and then, and brush out the Flowers; which if there be occasion may be rectified the same way.

VITRIOLUM CAMPHORATUM.

Camphorated Vitriol.

Take of calcined Vitriol six Ounces; of Camphire dissolved in Spirit of Wine one Ounce; mix them together, and with a gentle Fire draw off the Spirit, S. A.

LAPIS INFERNALIS, five SEPTICUS.

The Infernal, or Corrofive Stone.

Let the strong Lixivium that is used in making Soap, be boiled in a Pan, to the hardness of a Stone; taking care however that all the Liquid does not exhale and dry away: When it is cold cut it in small Pieces, and keep it in a Glass close stopped for Use.

ALITER.

Another Way.

Take of red Vitriol calcined two Ounces; of Sal Ammoniae one Ounce; of Tartar calcined to a whiteness, and Quicklime, each three Ounces; when they have been melted together, pour upon them the Lixivium of Fig-Tree, Spurge, or Soap; and pass it through them till almost all the Matter is washed away with it: Let the strained Liquor be boiled in an Earthen Vessel, to a Consumption of its Humidity, and what is left to be put into a Glass well stopped, to be kept for Use.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

The Lunar Caustick.

Dissolve of Copel Silver one Part, in three Parts of Aqua Fortis, and evaporate to the remainder of a third Part; pour out the remainder into an Iron Vessel.

- "These are all used by our Surgeons, and chiefly the first, which is much the least troublesome to make, but is more apt to spread upon a Part
- "to make, but is more apt to ipread upon a Part
 to which it is apply'd than the latter: The
- " latter is poured out as into a Mould to harden
- in, but as the other, it must afterwards be stop-
- ed up close from the Air.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS.

The Medicinal Stone.

Take of Rock Alum and Litharge of Gold, each fix Pounds; of the Colcothar of Vitriol, three Pounds; of Armenian Bole fix Pounds; of the best Vinegar three Pounds, and boil them together to the Consistence of a hard Stone.

- "This hath not before been taken notice of in any Dispensatory of the College, unless in Ship-
- ton's Additamenta to the last Edition; although
- 56 practical Writers abound with Prescriptions how
- to make it: yet this in some measure differs
- from them all, as they all do from one another.
 Schroder ascribes one to Crollius, and gives several
- others, which are not followed by any fince.
- " It is to be dissolved in Water at the time of use,
- " to wash Sores, Ulcers, &c.

TINCTURA MARTIS GLAUBERI.

Glauber's Tincture of Steel.

Take of Rhenish Tartar, and the Filings of Steel, each four Ounces; make them into a fine Powder, and boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water in an Iron Pot, that two Gallons may remain after thirty six Hours boiling: Filter that hot, and then evaporate it to sive Pints.

"This hath not before had the Reputation of a place in any officinal Dispensatory that I have met with, nor hath it yet obtained enough in Practice to be met with in the Shops. There are indeed a vast variety of Tinctures, drawn from Steel in Chymical Authors, but sew of them are now used, and therefore the College have very justly retained but only the chief of them as follows.

TINCTURA MARTIS MYNSICHTI.

Mynsichs's Tincture of Steel.

Take of the Chalybiated Flowers of Sal Ammoniac one Ounce; of French Brandy four Ounces: digest and strain.

"This is much easier than the usual Processes before ordered, with the Sal Ammoniac and Filings of Steel, and hath in every respect the same Medicinal Virtues.

TINCTURA MARTIS CUM SALE AMMONIACO.

Tincture of Seeel with Sal Ammoniac.

Take of the Filings of Steel, with an equal Quantity of Sal Ammoniac, exactly mixed, any Quantity, and sublime them together, S. A. Let the Liquor which remains in the Caput Mortuum be evaporated to a dryness; and with the rectified Spirit of Wine draw it from a Tincture, which exhale to half its Consumption; then add some Drops of Spirit of Salt, and digest for sour Days till they are entirely incorporated, S. A.

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"This Process is so far an Advantage, that the Chalybiated Flowers of Sal Ammoniack are made at the same time: So far as it concerns the procuring a Tincture, it is exactly the same as in Shipton's Supplement to the Edition of the College Dispensatory immediately preceding this.

TINCTURA MARTIS cum Spiritu Salis.

Tincture of Steel with the Spirit of Salt.

Take of the Rust of Iron one Ounce; of the Spirit of Salt half a Pound; infuse them cold, so as to draw out a Tincture; and when that Tincture is become clear by setting, draw off two Parts by Distillation, and to the Remainder put half a Pint of Spirit of Wine, and digest till the Tincture is perfected.

"This is the Tinctura Martis Aurea of Bates, with the additional Alteration of drawing by Diffillation fome part of the Acid Spirit, but whether the Advantages procured thereby are worth the Labour, I do not pretend to be a Judge.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA SALIS TARTARI.

Tincture of the Salt of Tartar.

Take of the clearest Salt of Tartar six Ounces; set it in Fusion in a Crucible, till it acquires a very red Colour; then while it is hot and in Powder, put to it, in a strong Matrass, with a long Neck, a sufficient Quantity of the rectify'd Spirit of Wine, to stand above it three or four Fingers Breadth: Digest in a Sand Heat considerably intense for many Days, to get out the Tincture.

"It would be endless to enumerate the several ways that are directed in the Chymical Pharmacy to draw this Tincture, but this is the most fimple, and as efficacious as any.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of the Salt of Tartar, and Sal Ammoniac, each three Pounds: Powder these separately, and when they are mixed, put them into a large Cucurbite, pouring upon them six or eight Pints of Water: Then distil in a Sand Heat, and the pure Spirit will come over with a gentle Fire. If this Spirit be rectysy'd in an higher Cucurbite, a most sine Volatile Salt will sublime into the Receiver.

"This is also directed various ways but none easier and better than this: It is also made the Basis of many other medicated Spirits, described at large by some Writers, though none of them thought worth insertion here, because quite out of use.

SPIRITUS FULIGINIS.

Spirit of Soot.

Take so much of Wood-Soot that is heavy and shining, like black Pitch, as will above half fill an earthen Retort, to which fit a large Receiver, and distil in a reverberatory Fire, by degrees to be increased. In a little time a Vapour will arise like white Smoak; and afterwards the Oil with a Volatile Salt, which Salt may be rectified in a higher Cucurbite, and put by for use. The other Liquor, when separated from the Oil by Filtration, may be rectified by distillation two or three times in a Bath or Sand Heat.

The Shavings of Hartshorn may be distilled in the same manner; that is, in a naked Fire, or with a Glass Retort in a Sand Heat: As in like manner may a Spirit with its Volatile Salt and Fetid Oil be drawn from Sculls, Bones, and Blood.

"This and many other from Substances of like "Nature, have been standing Processes in the

"Chymical Dispensatories; but of late they are

" fallen greatly into Neglect, and very much give place, to much less troublesome, and much

or more elegant and efficacious Preparations: as

" the

SPIRITUS SALIS VOLATILIS OLEOSUS.

The Oily Spirit of Volatile Salt.

Take of Cinnamon two Ounces; of Mace half an Ounce; of Cloves one Dram; of Citron Peel one Ounce and an half; of Sal Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar, each four Ounces; of Spirit of

of Wine twelve Ounces: Mix and distil in a Sand Heat.

"This is now become one of the most common Medicines of the kind; its Invention is
not older than Sylvius de la Boe, to whom it is
afcribed; but though Sal Ammoniac and a Lixivial Salt are the principal Ingredients, yet the
Aromaticks are so much varied at pleasure, that
very sew make it alike: However now a Standard is given by proper Authority, it ought to
be kept to, that a Physician may know what
to trust to, when he prescribes it.

SPIRITUS SALIS.

Spirit of Salt.

Take of common precipitated Salt two Pounds; mix it with calcined Argil four Pounds; and distil it in an open Fire, with a Retort.

SPIRITUS'SALIS DULCIS ..

Smet Spirit of Salt.

Take of the best dephlegmated Spirit of Salt four Parts; of rectify'd Spirit of Wine six Parts; draw out half in a Glass Alembick.

"Very few Chymists will be at the Pains to do any thing further than a bare mixture of these; the rectify'd Spirit of Wine by that means only greatly abating the Strength and Corrosiveness of the Spirit of Salt.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.

Elixir of Property.

Take of choice Myrrh, of the best Aloes, and of Saffron, each three Ounces; when they are powdered, pour upon them two Pints of the rectify'd Spirit of Wine; digest them four Days to an Extraction of the Tincture, which pour off; To the Remainder pour on more Spirit of Wine; digest and pour off as before, and afterwards draw away some of the Spirit by Distillation: It is made acid by an Addition of the Spirit of Sulphur, any Quantity at discretion.

"This is originally prescribed by Paracelsus, "Archidox. Lib. 8. Numb. 9. But he directs a great many things troublesome and unnecessary in its preparation: Crollius hath given some Additional Instructions about it, much more approved of; but from the Emendations of Agricula it is that the present Practice takes it; and thus it is directed in the Augustane Dispensatory, as well as in those of our College, and other more modern Writers in Pharmacy.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS HELMONTII. Helmont's Elixir of Property.

Take of red Tartar, and Nitre, each twelve Ounces: Let them be powdered and by degrees put into an hot Crucible; let then the calcined Matter be poured into a Glass Mortar, whereupon pour two Pints of White Wine, and make a Lixivium: In this Lixivium put Aloes and Saffron, each one Ounce and an half, so as to make a Tincture.

Take of Sal Armoniac eight Ounces; dissolve it in twenty Ounces of Spring Water, and when

strained evaporate it to a driness.

Of this Salt take one Ounce; of White Wine one Pint, and make a Lixivium, in which diffolve one Ounce and an half of Myrrh, fo as to make a Tincture.

Mix all these Tinctures together in a Vessel well stopped, so as to make them into an Elixir.

"This feems contrived for the fame Intentions " as the Elixir Proprietatis Tartarifatus given in " Shipton's Additamenta to the last Dispensatory of " the College before this; but it is confiderably " more troublesome to make; I do not remember " to have met with it transcribed into any officinal

" Dispensatory before.

LAPIS, seu SAL PRUNELLA, The Stone or Salt of Prunel.

Take of the purest Nitre, shot into Crystalline Needles, one Pound; put it into a Crucible set round with live Coals, that the Nitre may flow like a Metal: After it is in Fusion, and scummed, by little and little, at feveral times, throw in two Ounces of the Flowers of Sulphur; after the Sulphur is burned out, and the Crucible is taken off the Fire, pour the melted Nitre into a Brass Bason; and when it is cold, keep it in a close Glass Vessel for use.

"This is generally thrown into little Moulds " of different Sizes; but the Circumstance of " keeping it in a close Vessel, hath not before " been ordered.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.

Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury.

Take of the best Vitriol, calcined to a redness, one Pound; of common Salt, and purify'd Nitre, each half a Pound; of crude Mercury cleanfed, by straining through Leather, one Pound: Rub all together in a Wooden Mortar, with a Wooden Peftle, until the Salts are reduced into Powder, and not the least Globule of Mercury appears; which may the more conveniently be done, if this Incorporation be made in Parcels at feveral times; taking, for instance, of the Vitriol and Mercury, each one Ounce, of Salt and Nitre, each half an Ounce at a time; and managing the Remainder till the Whole is reduced and mixed. Let then this Mixture be put into a Matrass, so big that above half of it may not be filled: Put the Vessel, above half its Heigth, in a convenient Furnace, with a Sand Heat; under which a Fire being kindled, and raised to the highest degree, after twelve or sixteen Hours, the Mercury will be fublimed and flick to the Top of the Vessel.

"Almost all the Chymical Writers have something singular to themselves, in the Direction
of this Process; but Beguinus seems of all to have
best reformed it; and this differs from him in
nothing but in dissolving the Mercury sirst in
Aqua Fortis, or Spiritus Nitri, which is a difference of no great moment.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS. Sweet Sublimate of Mercury.

Take of the Sublime of Mercury, just before described, four Ounces; of crude Mercury cleansed three Ounces; rub them together in a Wooden Mortar with a Wooden Pestle, until they are thoroughly mixed; let the Powder be put into a long upright Glass, and placed in Sand above its Middle, put under a gentle Fire, which raise by degrees for fix Hours together, so that the Mercury may be raised from the Bottom to the Middle of the Vessel. Take it out and clean it of the Particles of crude Mercury which rose with it without thorough Mixture, and fublime it again, and fo a third time if there be occasion, till it is as white as Snow, but if it be raised four times or oftner, it is then called Calomel.

"This is also taught many ways; and some of more whimsie, than good Philosophy, have called it *Draco Mitigatus*, with many other Fancistal Names; and it is the *Panchymagogum* of *Ouercetan*; *Beguinus*'s way of making this is not so good as that of the crude Sublimate, and therefore not regarded; and none can be possibly more simple and easy than this.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS CORROSIVUS.

Corrosive Precipitate of Mercury.

This is made by a Solution of crude Mercury one Part, in two Parts of Aqua Fortis; then diffilled to a driness, in an Alembick placed up to the Middle in Ashes; afterwards stirring it about with an Iron Rod, and raising the Fire, till it be-

comes of a red Colour; which changes it into a red corrofive Precipitate, that is to be kept in a Glass Vessel for use.

"This is still in compliance with custom, called a Precipitate, although it is not so in that strict Sense which other Medicines are, as come under that Denomination.

MERCURIUS DULCIS PRÆCIPITATUS.

Sweet Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of crude Mercury, drove over from Sea-Salt in a Retort, or revived from common Cinnabar one Part; of Aqua Fortis two Parts, and make a Solution, S. A. In the mean time prepare a Brine, with Spring Water and Sea Salt, as strong as can be made, which filter through a Cap Paper. Let the Solution of Mercury be gradually dropped into this Brine, and there will precipitate a white Powder which is to be washed from all its Acrimony with some Simple distilled Water, or Spring Water warm; dry in a gentle Heat, and put up into a Phial for use.

This is the common Precipitate of the Shops, that used to pass under the Title of White Precipitate. The Way here taught is but very little different from preceding Dispensate ries, most of which allow some Sal Ammoniac in the Brine, but that makes no Alteration of any great Consequence.

MERCURIUS VITE.

Mercury of Life.

Take of the Butter of Antimony, made according to our preceding Direction, rectify'd and dissolved into an Oil, or Liquor, which cast into clear Water, and it will immediately turn white; a Powder as white as Snow will subside, which must be sweetned by many Ablutions; dry by a moderate Heat, and put by for use.

"How this came by its Title does not appear from the Nature of the Process, or any Virtues in the Medicine; but rather it seems owing to that Luxuriancy of Conceit, which the Adepts in Chymical Pharmacy have been heretofore much given to: But tho' it is generally ranked, as here, amongst the Mercurials, yet hath it been much disputed, whether it belongs to that Class or no; as was before observed in the Remarks under the Butyrum Antimonii.

TURPETHUM MINERALE.

Mineral Turpeth.

Take of the most refined crude Mercury, and of Oil of Vitriol, cleared of all its Phlegm, each equal Parts; put them into a Retort, and in a Sand Heat, gradually raising the Fire, evaporate to a dryness: There will remain at the bottom of the Vessel a white Mass; which when separated from some Particles of crude Mercury with which it will be mixed, throw into clear Spring Water, whereupon it will immediately turn yellow: Lastly, wash it until sweet, and dry for use.

"This is most conformable to Lemery's way, who substituted Oil of Vitriol for Spirit of Nitre, because the other was too corrosive and fiery: Beguinus, on the same Principles, directs it with Oil of Sulphur by the Bell; but our Chymists, who generally have most regard to their Prosits, have not thought fit to countenance that Emendation. The way here taken is between both, having due regard to the Goodness of the Medicine, and not laying too great a Temptation at the same time upon those mercenary Philosophers.

REGULUS ANTIMONII.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take of crude Antimony, Nitre, and Tartar, each equal Parts: Let the Antimony be rubbed feparately, in an Iron Mortar with an Iron Pessel; and then adding the rest, bring them all together into a Powder: Let the Powder be gradually with a Spoon thrown into an hot Crucible. After the Deslagration is over, raise the Fire to a degree for Fusion, and gently shake the Vessel that the Regulus may settle to the Bottom, which when the Crucible is cold take out, and clear of its Scoriæ.

"This is commonly formed into Cups or Pills, to give an Emetick Quality to Wine or other Liquors, as is done with the Crocus Metallorum; the Scoria are kept for other Processes in Chimistry.

SACCHARUM SATURNI.

Sugar of Lead.

Take of Ceruss what Quantity you please, and pour upon it, in a Glass Vessel, a sufficient Quantity of distilled Vinegar, to stand above it four Finger's Breadth: Heat it, and keep continually stirring for some time; after settling, pour off the sweet Vinegar, and put on more, and proceed as before, until no Sweetness remains to be drawn out: Put all the Liquors so poured off together, and let them grow fine by settling; then in a Glass Vessel exhale to the Consumption of half, or so far, that the Remainder will, in a cool place, shoot into Crystals: Pour of the Liquor from those Crystals, and evaporate again, till it will shoot afresh in a cool place: And so contrive to evaporate and crystallize, till it will shoot no more.

SAL VITRIOLI.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take of English Vitriol, and reduce it by Calcination, in a Crucible, to a Violet or an obscure purple Colour: Throw this Powder, by small Parcels at a time, into a large Glass Vessel, having in it clear Water; and continually stir it about with a stick, until the Water, which was at first warm, grows cold. Let all remain thus quiet for four and twenty Hours; then let the Liquor be filtered through a coarse Paper, and last of all evaporate in a Glazed Vessel, till, by Coagulation, you procure a Salt of Vitriol, S. A.

[&]quot;There is a Salt to be made from the Caput "Mortuum, after distillation of the Oil of Vitriol, "which our Chymists understand well enough

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how to supply the Shops with: The Gilla Theophrasti, which some Writers mention, is the
fame; and indeed, considering a calcined Vitriol
in a Crucible, and that Capus Mortuum, can
differ hardly in any thing material, this Ingenuity is much more pardonable than many others
of the same Artists.

SCAMMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

Scammony prepared with Sulphur.

Take of powdered Scammony any Quantity; fpread it upon a coarse Paper, and hold it over live Coals, on which Sulphur is burning, until the Scammony (which must be stirred all the while) begins to run, and grows white.

RESINA JALAPII. Resine of Jalap.

Take of the heavy, black, and shining Roots of Jalap one Pound; of rectifyed Spirit of Wine three Pints; digest them with a gentle Heat one or two Days in a close Vessel; separate the tinged Spirit by Filtration, pour more, and do it so often, till the Spirit can receive no more Tinge: Evaporate all these tinged Spirits together in a Cucurbite, till but a fourth Part remains, and then by pouring in a little cold Water, the Resine will fall to the Bottom of the Vessel; which being cleared from any Dross or Filth by Ablution, dry it and keep for use.

After the same manner, a Resine may be procured from Scammony, Turpeth, Guaiacum, and

any other refinous Substances.

"Here it is impossible, because unjust, to pass
by a notorious Imposition in silence, which is
frequently

" frequently practifed upon the Publick by those " ingenious Craftsmen in Chymistry, often taken " notice of already, who will adulterate this Re-" fine, as well as any other of like kind that comes " out dear when genuine, with the common " black Refine; the Truth of which Accusation " cannot be doubted by any who computes the " Price which the genuine Refine will stand one " in who makes it with Jalap at a middle Rate, " and the Price some of those wicked Deceivers " will fell it at: And I have been much misin-" formed, if some have not gone so far as to mix " two Parts of the common black Refine with " one of the genuine; what a Condition then a " Physician must be in as to his Reputation, and " every Patient as to his Health, who falls into fuch " Hands, any one may be a judge, though but " indifferently acquainted with these Matters.

SAL feu VITRIOLUM MARTIS.

Salt or Vitriol of Steel.

This is made with four Ounces of Spirit of Wine, and two Ounces of Oil of Vitriol, kept together in an Iron Pan, till they shoot into Crystals.

"There are feveral Ways taught to make this, which all agree as to the main Efficacy of the Medicines; for every way that impregnates a Liquor with Acid and Iron enough, will enable it to shoot into green Crystals, which is nothing else but a Combination of the Acid Salts, and those of the Steel together. The common way therefore the Shops have been accustomed to, is to boil the Filings of Iron with a sufficient Quantity of Acid in an Iron Pot, till a Pellicle will appear on the Surface, then crystalize

se after Filtration, by standing in a cool Place, and so so evaporate and crystallize as directed in the Sac-

" charum Saturni, till no more will shoot.

TARTAR EMETICUS.

Emetic Tartar.

Is made of Cream of Tartar, and the Saffron of Metals, each as much as can be dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water by the help of Warmth; and letting the filtred Liquor be evaporated to a Dryness; unless you would have Crystals, and then evaporate only until a Pellicle will appear on its Surface.

"The Custom hath been to put four times as much
Tartar as of the Saffron of Metals, and to heat
together in a Crucible before Solution, in order
to have it stronger of the Crocus: But it is a
rough Medicine at best, and chiefly used in Practice amongst Surgeons, and those who have
learned a rough Treatment of their Patients on
board our Ships.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

Mineral Æthiops.

Take of crude Mercury, and Flowers of Sulphur, each equal Parts; let them be rubbed in a Glass Mortar with a Glass Pestle, till the Mercury is thoroughly incorporated, and cannot be seen.

"There have been many ways taught to make this Medicine, but what is directed here feems much the most easy, natural, and efficacious. It grows black by keeping, and the Mercury becomes thereby also more intimately blended with the Sulphur.

AURUM

to

AURUM MOSAICUM.

Mofaic Gold.

It is made of Mercury and Tin amalgamated together, and then sublimed, S. A with equal Quantities of Sal Ammoniac and Sulphur.

"What sublimes are only the useless Sulphurs of the Ingredients, and the Remainder at the bot- tom is the Medicine here expected, which will be changed into a soft shining Substance like "Flakes of Gold.

ENS VENERIS.

The Essence of Copper.

Take of blue Vitriol, very well reverberated and washed, one Part; of Sal Ammoniac two Parts; sublime together, S. A. and repeat the Operation to the third time.

"This used to be directed with the Vitriol, or "Salt of Steel; and with one Sublimation only.

SPIRITUS VENERIS.

Spirit of Copper.

This is distilled in a Retort from the Vitriol of Copper, S. A.

"The Vitriol of Copper is taught by Lemery, and the Metal is opened, dissolved, and crystal-

" lized with Spirit of Nitre. Lemery also teaches the particular Process at large for drawing this

" Spirit from it; but the College never took no-

" tice of it before.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolized Tartar.

Take of the Oil of Tartar by solution four Ounces; put it into a large Glass Vessel, and drop into it two Ounces of the best rectify'd Oil of Vitriol; and there will appear a white Coagulum, which must be cleared of the superstuous Humidity by Evaporation over a gentle Fire, and kept for use.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM DEPURATUM.

White Vitriol depurated.

Dissolve white Vitriol in fair Water; filter this Solution through Paper, and after due Evaporation, there will be a fresh Concretion of white depurated Vitriol.



EXTRACTORUM CONFICIEN-DORUM RATIO GENERALIS.

The General Rule for Making Extracts.

EXTRACTS may be made almost of any Part of the Materia Medica, or from any Medicine, (whether Simple, as Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. or compounded, as Spices, Pills, &c) that is suited to give a Tincture to any Menstruum in which it is customarily infused: And therefore take any thing within this Compass, which cut, bruise, or any other way manage, as the Nature of it requires for Infusion; pour upon it Spirit of Wine, or any distilled Waters, most accommodated to the Prescriber's Intention, a sufficient Quantity: Let it continue in Infusion in a Bath, or any other flow Heat for two Days or more, according as the Hardness or Softness of the Matter requires; until the Liquor is impregnated with the Tincture of the thing infused. Then let the tinged Liquor be separated by Inclination, pouring on fresh Menstruum, infusing, and separating as before, as long as any Tincture can be obtained. Let all the Tinctures be put together, and filtred through Cap Paper; and then in a Bath-Heat evaporate the Humidity, until the matter left is of the Confistence of Honey; which must be kept for

272 The Rule for making Extracts.

Use. And to this Extract, for the sake of preserving it moist, may be added some Portion of Salt, or some other thing suitable also to the main Intention; as two Scruples, for instance, or half a Dram to every Ounce of Extract.



SALIUM

SALIUM CONFICIENDO-RUM MODUS.

The way of making Salts.

SALIS ESSENTIALIS PARANDI RATIO.

The Rule for making an essential Salt.

Take enough of any fresh and succulent Plant; beat it in a wooden or Stone Mortar; then pour upon it a good Quantity of fair Spring Water, and boil it away to half its Consumption. Strain and forcibly press out the Decoction: Let the strained Liquor be again boiled to the Confistence of a thin Honey, to be put by into a cold Place, in a Glass Vessel, or a glazed earthen Pan for eight Days at least; and a Crystalline Salt will shoot in it like Sal Gem, which must be gathered by pouring off the Liquor, washing it with some proper Water, and drying it for use.

After this manner is made the Salt of Wormwood, of Carduus B. of Mugwort, and of other Herbs that are bitter with much ease; but from those which are not so, not so easily, or at least

they require more Labour.

SALIS FIXI five ELEMENTARIS CONFI-CIENDI MODUS.

The Rule for making fixed, or Elementary Salts.

Their Preparation confists in these four things, Calcination, Solution, Filtration, and Coagulation. First of all therefore the Matter is to be reduced

274 The Way of Making Salts.

into white Ashes by Burning; from those Ashes to be made a Lixivium, by pouring upon them hot Water so as to take out all their Salt; this must be filtred and boiled over a slow Fire in an Earthen Pan, so that the Water may evaporate, and the Salt be lest behind; and then this Salt must be again dissolved, filtrated, and coagulated, until it is quite freed from all Impurities, and become white and clean.

After this manner Salts are obtained from Plants; amongst which these are most in Esteem. The Salts of Wormwood, Thyme, Rosemary, the lesser Centuary, Mugwort, Carduus B. Master-wort, Parsley, Onions, Ash, Dwarf-Elder, Guajacum, Box, Chamomile, St. John's Wort, Succory, Celandine, Scurvygrass, Betony, Agrimony, Baum, Ceterach, &c.



SIMPLICIUM quorundam ME-DICAMENTORUM PRÆ-PARATIONES.

The Preparations of some medicinal Simples.

ALUMINIS USTIO.

Burn'd Alum.

Take any Quantity of Alum; put it into a new Earthen Pot, and let it burn in it as long as it will bubble up, and Raise any Steam. When it is cold keep it for use.

BRYONIÆ FÆCULA. The Facula of Bryony.

Take of the Roots of Bryony any Quantity: Let them be scraped small with a Knife, and squeeze out their Juice with a Press: after a few Hours in Vessels that are without any Motion, there will be a very white Sediment like Starch, and it must be dried in Glazed Pans after the watery Part is poured off by Inclination.

After the same manner is prepared the Fæcula of Arum, wild Raddish, Orrice, and the like.

LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of Calamine.

Take any Quantity of Calamine; make it red hot two or three times, and quench it again in Plantain or Rose Water. Afterwards levigate it upon a Marble, and form it into little Cakes with the same Liquor.

CAUTERII POTENTIALIS, five Lapidis Septici PRÆPARATIO.

The Potential Cautery, or Preparation of the caustick Stone.

Take of Pot Ashes, and Quicklime, each equal Parts; put them into a Glass or glazed Vessel, to macerate some Days in common Water; then strain and boil up the clear Liquor, S. A.

"It is more simply made by a Mixture of equal Parts of black Soap and Quicklime.

CORALLIORUM, MARGARITARUM, OCULORUM CANCRI, LAPIDUM PRETIOSORUM, Similium-que Præparatio.

The Preparation of the Corals, Pearls, Crabs Eyes, Precious Stones, and other things of Like Nature.

Take as much as you please of any one of these, and let them be ground in an Iron or Marble Mortar with a Pestle, (dropping in now and then alittle Rose Water) till it is reduced into a fine Powder; and then form them into little Cakes.

CORNU CERVINI, FLORIS, Aliorumque Ossium Ustio.

The Calcination of Hartshorn, Ivory, and such like Bones.

Take of Hartshorn, Ivory, or any other fort of Bone as much as you please, and calcine it in an open Fire tell it becomes white; then powder it fine, wash it sometimes with Rose Water, and at last levigate it upon a Marble, and make into Tablets for use.

ELATERIUM CONFICIENDI MODUS.

The way of making Elaterium.

Take of wild Cucumbers, just almost ripe, any Quantity; cut them, and let the Juice, which may be easily pressed out, be passed through a fine Sieve into a clean Glass Vessel; then let it stand to deposite its thicker Part by Sediment, and pour off the thinner Part at top by Inclination, drawing off what yet remains by a Filter. Expose the thick Sediment to the Sun, covered with a Cloth, till it grows dry enough to set by for use.

LAPIDIS LAZULI PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of the Lazule Stone.

Let the blue Lazule Stone be levigated upon a Marble, washed with Water, and dried for use.

LITHARGYRI PRÆPARATIO. The Preparation of Litharge.

Let Litharge be finely levigated in a Mortar and Water put upon it till it is thick and turbid with it; hence dash it into another Vessel, and pour on more Water; and when that is turbid with it, pour that to the Former, and repeat this till the Fæces settle at the Bottom of the Mortar, and all the thinner Part is drawn away by the Water, which must stand settling until the unmixt and pure Litharge salls to the bottom. Then this, after the Water is poured off, is to be put upon a Marble, and levigated until no Asperity in it is sensible upon the Tongue.

Lumbricorum Terrestrium Præparatio.

Preparations of Earth Worms.

Split and clean the Worms, and wash them with White Wine till all their Filth is removed; then dry them in the Sun for use.

" After the same manner are prepared the Mil-

OPIUM COLATUM, five EXTRACTUM THEBAI-

Strained Opium, or the Theban Extract.

Dissolve Opium in Water, strain, and evaporate to a Consistence.

PLUMBI USTIO. The Calcination of Lead.

Take of thin Plates of Lead any Quantity, and place them in a new Earthen Pan with a sufficient Quantity of Sulphur between each; then set Fire to it, and let the burning Lead be turned with an Iron Spatule till it is wholly reduced to Ashes; which afterwards must be washed with fair Water and put by for use.

Or rather melt the Lead over a gentle Fire, and continue stirring it with an Iron Rod, till it is plainly reduced to a Calx that will want no Ablution.

SCAMMONII PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of Scammony.

Cut the Quince hollow, and fill it with the Powder of Scammony; which put into an oven covered with Paste, or roast it S. A. in Ashes; afterwards take out the Scammony for use: And what is prepared after this manner is commonly called Dacrydium, or Diacrydium.

SCILLE PREPARATIO.

The Preparation of a Squill.

Take a large fresh Squill without its outer dry Leaves; cover it with Paste, and bake it in an Oven with Bread until it is tender; which may be known by thrusting in a Skewer. Take it out of the Oven, and take off the Leaves singly, rejecting the Core, and pass a string through them so that they may not touch one another, and hang them up in a warm Place till they become quite dry. But observe not to use an Iron Knife in T 4

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this Process, but one of Wood, Ivory, or any Bone.

TEREBINTHINA COCTA.

Boiled Turpentine.

Take of Venice Turpentine one Pound; pour upon it twenty Pints of Water; in which let it boil till it is grown as hard as Resine, and as brittle as Glass.





CATALOGUS

Simplicium Officinalium.

CATALOGUE

OF

Officinal Simples.

VEGETABILIA. VEGETABLES.

BIES, The Firr Tree mas conis sursum spectan- The Tops tibus C. B. The Male Fir with Cones growing erect of Caspar Bauhin.

The Wood The Resine

ABRO-

ABROTANUM mas, Southernwood The Leaves mas angustifolium majus C. B. The greater narrow leaved Abrotanum of C.B. ABROTANUM Fæmina Chymæcy-The Leaves parissus Lavender Cotton and Branches fæmina foliis teretibus, The female abrotanum with roundish Leaves of C. B. Santolina of Tournefort. ABSINTHIUM vulgare latifolium, The Leaves common Wormwood and Tops vulgare majus J. B. common great Wormwood of John Bauhin. Leaves and ABSINTHIUM tenuifolium Roma-Tops num, true Roman Wormwood ponticum tenuifolium incanum C. B. fine leaved hoary pontick Wormwood of C. B. ABSINTHIUM tenuifoilum Seriphi-Loaves and um, Sea Wormwood Tops Seriphium Belgicum C.B. Dutch Sea Wormwood of C. B. white Sea Wormwood of Gerard. ACACIA, the Ægyptian Thorn ACANTHUS [Branka Urfina] Bears Leaves Breech, or Brank Urfine Sativus vel mollis Virgilli C. B. The manured or soft Bears Breech of Virgil, C. B. ACETOSA [Oxalis] vulgaris, common Leaves Seed and Root ACETOSA pratenfis C. B. meadow Sorrel of C. B.

ACETOSA

Ac

ACETOSA arvensis, Sheeps Sorrel Leaves lanceolata C. B. Spear - pointed Sorrel of C. B.

ACETOSA Romana rotundi-folio, round leaved Roman Sorrel.

rotundi-folio hortenfis C. B. round leav'd Garden Sorrel of C. B.

ACETOCELLA [Lijula] Wood Sor-Oxys five Trifolium acirel. dum J. B. Acid Trefoil, or Sorrel of J. B.

ACETUM, Vinegar.

Acorus verus [Calamus Aromaticus Sweet Flag, or calamus Aromaticus of the Shops and C. B.

Acorus Adulterinus [Pseudoacorus, Gladiolus luteus] C. B. yellow Iris, or Water Flag of C. B.

ACTE [Sambucus] Elder.

ADIANTUM vulgare, common Maiden Hair; Capillus veneris I. B. true Maiden Hair of J. B.

ADIANTUM Album Ruta muraria, Salvia vitæ White Maiden Hair, Wall Rue, Sage of Life; Ruta muraria C. B. Wall Rue of C. B.

ADIANTUM Nigrum, Black Maiden Hair.

Nigrum Officin. J. B. John Bauhin's Black Maiden Hair of the Shops

ADIANTUM Aureum, Golden Maiden Hair; Polytrichum Aureum majus C.B. Casper Bauhine's Great Golden Mai de nHair.

Leaves

Leaves

Roots

Roots

The Herb

The Herb

The Herb

The whole Plant

AGALLOCHUM [Lignum Aloes] The Wood Wood of Aloes; Lignum Aloes Offic. & Agallochum plerisque putatum J. B. The Wood of Aloes or Agallochum in the Opinion of most Authors according to J. B.

AGARICUS, Agaric; Agaricus five Fungus Laricis C. B. Agaric, or the Fungus of the Larch Tree of

C. B.

AGERATUM [Eupatorium Mesues] Maudlin, the Eupatorium of Mesues; Foliis serratis C. B. Mandlin, with serrated Leaves of C. B.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes. AGNUS Castus [Vitex] the Chaste Tree; Vitex foliis angustioribus cannabis modo dispositis C. B.

the Chaste Tree with Leaves growing after the manner of Hemp,

C. B.

AGRIMONIA [Eupatorium Græcorum Agrimony, the Eupatorium of the Greeks; Eupatorium veterum five Agrimonia C. B. The Eupatorium of the Ancients, or Agrimony of C. B.

ALCEA, Vervain Mallow.

-Vulgaris major C. B. Great vervain Mallow of C. B.

ALCHIMILLA, Ladies Mantle. -Vulgaris C. B. Common Ladies Mantle of C. B.

ALKEKENGI, [Halicacabum] Winter Cherry; Solanum Vesicarium C. B. Bladder Nightshade of C. B.

The whole Plant

The Seed

The Herb

The Leaves

The whole Herb

The Fruit

ALLE-

ALLELUIA [Acetosella] Wood Sorrel.

ALLIUM, Garlick; Allium Sativum C. B. Manured Garlick of C. B.

ALNUS NIGRA [Frangula The black Alder, nigra baccifera C. B.
The black Berry bearing Alder of C. B.

ALOF, Aloes.

Alsine, Chickweed; Alfine Media C. B. The middle kind of Chick-weed of C. B.

ALTHEA [Bismalva, Ibiscus] Marshmallows; Althea Dioscoridis & Plinii C. B. The Marsh-mallows of Dioscorides and Pliny, C. B.

AMARACUS [Majorana] Sweet Marjoram.

AMARANTHUS [Flos Amoris] Flower Gentle; Amaranthus maximus C. B. The greatest Flower gentle of C. B.

AMBROSIA [Botrys] Oak of Jerusalem; Botrys Ambrosioides vulgaris C. B. Common Oak of Jerusalem of C. B.

Ammi verum, the true Ammi or Bishops-weed; alterum Semine Apii C. B. Ammi with Seed like Smallage of C. B.

AMMONIACUM.

AMOMUM vulgare, common Amomum; Siston five Officinarium Amomum C. B. Bastard Stone Parsley, or the common Amomum of the Shops, C. B.

The Root

The Bark

The Juice The whole Plant

The Leaves Flowers Root and Seed

The Flowers

The whole Plant

The Seed

The Gum

The Seed AMOMUM verum, true Amomum; Amomum Novum Cardamomi vulgaris facile J. B. A new fort of Amomum like Cardamoms, J. B. AMORIS pomum, Love Apple; Ma-The Seed lum Aureum odore fœtido, quibusdam Lycopersicon J. B. Stinking Golden Apples, by some Woolfs Peach, J. B. AMYGDALUS Dulcis, Sweet Al-The Fruit monds; Amara, bitter Almonds; Sativa C. B. Almonds of C. B. AMYLUM, Starch. The Fruit ANACARDIUM Orientale, the Malaca Bean; Anacardium of C.B. The Fruit ANACARDIUM Occidentale American Anacardium, Anacardii alia Species C. B. Another fort of Anacardium, C. B. Cajous J. B. The Cajous of J. B. The Herb ANAGALLIS terrestris mas, The Male Pimpernel; Anagallis phoeniceo flore C.B. Pimpernel with a Scarlet Flower. The Herb ANAGALLIS fæmina, Female Pimpernel: - fæmina cerulæo flore C. B. Blue Flowered Pimpernel. The Herb ANAGALLIS aquatica [Beccabunga] Brooklime; Veronica aquatica Folio Subrotundo Morif. Hist. Ox. Water Speedwell with roundish Leaves: Morison's History of Plants. The Root ANCHUSA, Alkanet; Anchusa puniceis floribus C. B. Alkanet with Purple Flowers of C. B. ANETHUM, Dill; Anethum Hor- The Herb tense C. B. Garden Dill of C. B. The Seed ANGE- ANGELICA, Angelica; Angelica The Herb,
Sativa C. B. Garden Angelica of Root and
C. B. Seed
ANISUM, Anise; Anisum Herbariis The Seed

C. B. Anise of Botanical Writers of C. B.

Anonis five Ononis [Resta bovis]

Rest Harrow; Spinosa Flore purpureo C. B. Casp. Bauhine's prickly rest Harrow with purple Flowers.

ANTHORA [Antithora] Yellow belmet Flower; Aconitum Salutiferum C. B. The wholesome Wolfbane of

ANTHOS, Rosemary Flowers; Rorismarini Hort. angustiore folio C.B.

Narrow leaved Garden Rosemary of
C. B.

APARINE, Clivers, Aparine vulgaris C. B. Common Clivers, C. B.

APIUM [Eleofelinum] Smallage; Apium Plaustre C. B. Marsh Parsley or Smallage of C. B.

AQUILEGIA, Columbines; Aquilegia Sylvestris C. B. Wild Columbines, C. B.

ARBOR VITE, Tree of Life; Thuya Theophrasti C. B. The Thuya of Theophrastus according to C. B.

ARECA, the Indian Nut; Palma cujus fructus fessilis Faufel dicitur C. B. The Palm Tree whose hanging Fruit is call'd Faufel, C. B.

ARGENTINA [Potentilla] Silver Weed, or Wild Tansie; Pentaphylloides Argentina dicta, Raii Synops. Bastard Cinquefoil, called Silver Weed of Ray.

The Herb and Root

The Root

The Flowers

The Herb

The Herb Root and Seeds The Herb and Seed

The Leaves

The Root

ARISTO-

ARISTOLOCHIA longa, long Birth- The Root wort; longa vera C. B. true long Birthwort, C. B.

ARISTOLOCHIA rotunda, roundBirth- The Root

ARISTOLOCHIA rotunda, roundBirthwort; Rotunda flore ex purpurâ nigro C. B. round Birthwort with a dark purple Flower, C. B.

ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis, creeping The Root Birthwort; Clematitis recta C. B. the true Aristolochia Clematitis of C. B.

ARMENIACA mala [Præcocia], the The Fruit Apricock; Mala Armeniaca majora C. B. the greater Apricock of C. B.

ARTANITA [Cyclamen] Sowbread; The Root Cyclamen Hederæ folio C. B.

Ivy leav'd Sowbread of C. B.

ARTEMISIA, Mugwort; Artemisia vulgaris major C. B. The common great Mugwort C. B.

ARUM, Wake Robin; Arum vul- The Leaves gare Ger. Common Wake Robin of and Roots Gerard

ARUNDO, The Seed; Arundo vulgaris palustris, J.B. The Common Marsh Reed, J. B.

Asa Dulcis [Bezoinum] Sweet Asa, Benjamin.

Asa Fætida, stinking Asa.

ASARUM [Asarabacca] Asarum vul- The Leaves gare Park. common Asarabacca of and Root Parkinson.

Asarum Virginianum [Serpentaria The Root Nigra] Virginia Asarum, or Black Snake Weed.

Asclepias [Vincetoxicum Hierundinaria] Swallow Wort; Asclepias slore albo C. B. White slower'd Swallow Wort of C. B.

Leaves and Root

The Leaves

The Root

ASPA-

ASPALATHUS [Rhodium] Rose- The Wood wood; Aspalathus colore Buxi C. B. Box colour'd Rose Wood of

ASPARAGUS, Sparagus; Asparagus Sativa C. B. Garden Sparagus of C. B.

ASPERULA odorata [Aspergula] The Herb Woodroof; Asperula five Rubeola montana odora C. B. Woodroof or little sweet Mountain Madder of C. B.

Asphodelus verus albus, the true white Asphodel; albus ramosus mas C.B. the white branched Male Asphodel of C. B.

Ashodelus verus luteus Hasta Regia the yellow Asphodel or Kings Spear; luteus & Flore & Radice C. B. Asphodel with a yellow Root and Flowers of C. B.

ASPLENIUM [Ceterach, Scolopendria Spleenwort or Miltwast; Asplenium five Ceterach J. B. Spleenwort or Ceterach of J. B.

ASTER Atticus [Inquinalis] Starwort.

ASTRANTIA [Imperatoria] Masterwort; Imperatoria major C. B. the greater Masterwort of C. B.

ATRACTYLIS, the Distaff Thistle; lutea C. B. the yellow Distaff Thiftle of C. B.

ATRIPLEX, Arrach; alba hortenfis C. B. white Garden Arrach of C. B.

The Root

The Root

The Root

The Leaves

The Herb

The Roots

The Leaves

The Herb and Seed

ATRIPLEX olida, stinking Arrach; feetida C. B. stinking Arrach of C.B. and Chenopodium feetidum of Tournefort.

AVELLANA [Corylus] the Hazel; Corylus Sylvestris C. B. the wild Haste of C. B.

AURANTIA malus, the Orange Tree; Malus aurantia major C. B. The greater Orange Tree C. B.

Auricula Judæ [Fungus Sambuci]

Jews Ears; Fungus Membranaceus Auriculum referens five Sambucinus C. B. the membranous Fungus of the Elder refembling an Ear
of C. B.

Auricula muris [Pilosella] Monseear; Pilosella major repens hirsuta C.B. the greater creeping hairy Monse-ear of C.B.

B.

BALANUS myrepfica [Glans Unguentaria] the Ben Nut, Glans Unguentaria of C. B.

BALAUSTIA, Balaustines; Mali Punicæ sylvestris flores, the Flowers of the wild Pomegranate Tree

BALSAMITA mas [Costus hortorum] Costmary; Tenacetum hortense foliis & odore Menthæ Herman L. B. Garden Tansey with the Leaves and Smell of Mint: Herman's Catalogue of the [Leyden Garden.

BALSAMELÆON [Oleum Balsami]
Oil of Balsam.

The Leaves and Fruit

The Herb

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The Leaves Flowers, Fruit, Peel, and Seed

The

The Fruit

The Flowers

The Leaves

BALSA-

BALSAMUM Copaiva, Balsam of Capivi.

BALSAMUM Gileadense [è Mechaverum, Oleum Balsami, Judaicum, Opobalsamum] Balm of Gilead, or Opobalsam.

BALSAMUM Peruanum, Balsam of Peru.

BALSAMUM Tolutanum, Balsam of Tolu.

BAMIA moschata, Musk Mallow; Ketmia Ægyptiaca semine moschato Tourn. Tournefort's Ægyptian Mallow with a Musky Seed.

BANILIA [Vanilia] Vanelloes; Volubilis filiquosa Mexicana foliis Plantaginis Raii Hist. codded Mexican Bindweed, with Plantain Leaves, according to Ray's History.

BARNADA [Lappa] major; Great Burdoc; major Arcium Dioscoridis C. B. the greater Burdock, or the Arcium of Dioscorides, accord-

ing to C. B.

BARNADA minor, the lesser Burdock; Xanthium sive Lappa minor J. B. the Xanthium or lesser Burdock of J. B.

BASILICUM [Ocimum] Sweet Basil; Ocimum vulgatius C. B. the more common Basil of C. B.

BDELLIUM, Gum Bdellium.

Becabunga [Anagallis aquatica]

Brooklime.

BEHEN album, Spatling Poppey; Lychnis fylvestris quæ Behen album vulgo C.B. wild white Lychnis, or common white Behen of C.B. The Seed

The Fruit

The Leaves, Root, and Seed

The Leaves and Root

The Leaves and Seed

The Leaves

The Root

BEHEN-

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BEHEN rubrum, Sea Lavender or red Behen; Limonium maritimum majus C. B. the greater Sea Lavender of C. B. Bellis major, the greater Daisie; The Leaves Major sylvestris caule folioso C.B. and Flowers the great wild Daisie with Leaves upon the Stalks of C. B. Bellis minor | Consolida minima, The Leaves Symphytum minimum the small and Roots Daisy, the least Consound or Comfrey; Sylvestris minor, the lesser wild Daisy of C. B. BEN [Balanus Myrepfica] Ben Nut BENZOIN [Benzoinum] Belzoinum Offic. C. B. Benjamin of the Shops according to C.B. The Bark, BERBERIS Oxacantha Galeni Bar-Fruit, and berry Bush, the Oxacantha of Galen; Berberis Dumetorum C. B. Seed the Hedge Barberry of C. B. BETA alba, white Beets; alba vel The Root pallescens quæ Cicla Offic. C. B. and Leaves the white or Pale Beet, the Cicla of the Shops, C. B. BETA nigra, the Black Beet. BETA rubra, the red Beet; rubra The Root vulgaris, the common red Beet of C. B. BETONICA fylvestris [vulgaris] Wood The Leaves Betony; Betonica purpurea C. B. and Flowers purple flowered Betony of C. B. BETONICA aquatica, Water Betony; The Leaves Scrophularia aquatica major C. B. the greater Water Figwort of C. B. The Herb BETONICA Pauli [Veronica mas] Paul's Betony, Male Speedwel; Veronica mas supina & vulgatissima ma C. B. the most common creeping Male Speedwel of C. B.

BETULA C. B. & omnium authorum, Birch, the Betula of C. B. and all Writers.

Bislingua [Hypoglossum] Double Tongue, Horse Tongue; Laurus Alexandrina fructu pediculo infidente C. B. the Bay of Alexandria, with Fruit growing on a Footstalk of C.B.

BISMALVA [Althæa] Marshmallows
BISTORTA, Bistort, Snakeweed; Bistorta radice minus intorta C. B.
Bistort, with a less crooked Root of C. B.

BLITUM, Blite; Blitum album majus C. B. the greater white Blite of C. B.

BOMBAX, Cotton; Gossypium sive Xylon frutescens semine nigro C. B. Bush cotton or Xylon, with a black Seed of C. B.

Bonus Henricus [Tota Bona, Mercurialis] English Mercury, Allgood; Chænopodium folio triangulo Tourn. Goosefoot with a triangular Leaf of Tournefort.

BORRAGO, Borrage; Buglossum latifolium Borrago C. B. broad leav'd Bugloss called Borrage, C. B.

BOTRYS [Ambrofia] Oak of Jerufalem.

BRANCA Ursina [Acanthus] Brank Ursine, Bears Breech.

Brassica [Caulis] Sativa, Cabbage; Capita alba C. B. white headed Cabbage of C. B.

The Bark and Sap

The Leaves

The Root The Root and Leaves

The Leaves

The Seed

The Herb

The Leaves
and Flowers

The Leaves

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BRAS-

BRASSICA marina [Soldanella] Sea The Herb. Colewort; Convolvulus maritimus Soldanella dictus Raii Sy-Scotch Scurvygrass, Ray's Synops. BRESILIUM [Brasilium] Brasile. The Wood BRUSCUS [Ruscus] Ruscus C. B. The Root Butchers Broom of C. B. BRYONIA alba, white Bryony; aspe-The Leaves ra sive alba baccis rubris C. B. and Root the rough or white Bryony with red Berries of C. B. BRYONIA nigra, black Bryony; læ-Leaves, Seed vis five nigra racemola C. B. the and Root smooth or black Cluster berried Bryony, C. B.

Buglossum hortense, Garden Bugloss, or Oxtongue; angustifolium majus C. B. great Narrow leaved Bugloss of C. B.

Buglossum fylvestre, wild Buglos; fylvestre minus C. B. small wild Bugloss of C. B.

Bugula [Confolida media] Bugle, middle Consound; Consolida media pratensis cœrulea C. B. the middle blue flower'd Meadow Confound of C. B.

Bunias [Napus Dulcis] Sweet Navew; Napus Sativus C. B. manured Navew of C. B.

BUPHTHALMUM, Ox Eye; cotulæ folio C. B. wild Chamomile leav'd Ox Eye of C. B.

Bursa Pastoris, Shepherd's Purse; major folio finuato C. B. great Shepherds Purse with cut Leaves of C. B.

B

The Leaves, Flowers, and Roots.

Herb and Root

The Herb

Root and Seed

Herb

The Herb

Buxus

Buxus, the Box Tree; Buxus arbo-The Leaves rescens C. B. Box growing to the and Wood Bigness of a Tree of C. B.

C.

CACAO, the Chocolate Nut; Amygdalis similis Guatimalensis C. B. the Almond like Fruit from Guatimala of C. B.

CALAMUS aromaticus [Acorus ve- The Root

rus Sweet Flag.

CALAMINTHA vulgaris [montana]. The Herb common Calamint; vulgaris vel officinarum Germaniæ C. B. the common Calamint of the German Shops, C. B.

CALAMINTHA Officinalis, Calamint of our Shops; pulegii odore five Nepeta C. B. Calamint with the Smell of Penny - Royal, or the true

Nepeta of C. B.

CALAMINTHA palustris. Water Ca- The Herb lamint; Mentha arvensis verticillata J. B. Field hairy Mint with Flowers growing in Whorles of IB

CALENDALA, Marygold; Caltha vulgaris C. B. common Marygold of C. B.

CAMPHORA [Caphura] Camphire.

CAMPHORATA, Stinking Ground Pine; Camphorata hirsuta C. B. hairy stinking Ground Pine of C.B.

CANELLA alba [Cortex Winteranus Offic.] common Winters Bark; Cinnamomum five Canella tubis minoribus alba C. B. white Ca-

U 4

The Fruit

The Herb

Leaves and Flowers

The Herb

The Bark

nella,

nella, or Cinnamon in smaller Rouls of C. B.

CANNABIS, Hemp; Cannabis sativa C. B. manured Hemp of C. B.

The Seed

CAPILLUS Veneris, Maiden Hair; Adianthum foliis Coriandri C. B. Maiden Hair with Coriander Leaves of C. B. The Herb

CAPPARIS, Caper Bush; Capparis spinosa fructu minore rotundo C. B. Cprickly Caper Bush with small round Fruit of C. B.

The Bark of the Root, and the Flowers

CAPRIFOLIUM [Matrifylva, Periclymenum] Wood-Bine, Honey-Suckle; Periclymenum non perfoliatum Germanicum C. B. German Wood Bine not perfoliated of C. B.

Leaves and Flowers

CAPSICUM [Piper Indicum] Guiney Pepper; Piper Indicum vulgatiffimum C. B. the ordinary Guiney Pepper of C. B.

The Fruit

CARANNA, Gum Caranna

CARDAMINE, Ladies Smock; Naflurtium pratense magno flore C. B. Meadow Cresses with a large Flower of C. B. The Herb

CARDAMOMUM majus, the greater Cardamoms; majus officinarum C. B. the greater Cardamoms of the Shops C. B.

The Seed

CARDAMOMUM minus. the lesser Cardamoms; Cardamomum simpliciter in officinis dictum C. B. the small fort call'd simply in the Shops Cardamoms of C. B.

The Seed

CARDAMOMUM maximum, Ger- The Seed The greatest Cardamum of Gerard, called Grana Paradifi, Grains of Paradife

CARDIACA, Cardiaca, J. B. Mother- The Leaves wort.

CARDUUS Benedictus, the blessed Thiftle; Cnicus fylvestris hirsutior, five Carduus Benedictus C. B. the hairy wild Cnicus call'd the bleffed Thistle of C. B.

The Leaves and Seed

CARDUUS Mariæ, our Lady's Thifle; Carduus albis maculis notatus vulgaris C. B. The common Thistle with white Spots or Marks of C. B.

The Leaves, and Seed

CARLINA [Chamæleon albus] the Carline or white Chamaleon Thistle; Carlina acaulos magno flore, the stalkless large flower'd Carline Thistie of C. B.

The Root

CARPOBALSAMUM, the Fruit of the Balsam Tree

CARTHAMUS [Cnicus] Bastard Saffron; Cnicus fativus, five Carthamum Offic. C. B. the cultivated Cnicus, or the Carthamum of the Shops of C. B.

The Seed

CARUM, Caraway; Cuminum pratense Carui Offic. C. B. wild Cummin call'd Carui in the Shops, C. B.

The Seed

CARYOPHYLLATA, Avens; Caryophyllata vulgaris C. B. common Avens of C. B.

The Herb and Root

CARYOPHYLLI aromatici, Cloves

The Flowers

CARYOPHYLLUS ruber [Tunica, Vetonica Clove Gillyflower; Caryophyllus altilis major C. B. the great Garden Gillyflower of C. B.

CASSIA

CASSIA fistularis, Cassia fistula; Casfia fistula Alexandrina C. B. Cas-

sia fistula of Alexandria C. B.

CASSIA lignea, Cassia Wood; Cinnamomum .five Canella Malavarica & Javanensis C. B. Cinnamon of Malabar, and Java of C. B.

Cassumuniar five Bengalee [Ri-

fagon.

CASTANEA, the Chestnut' : Castanea fativa C. B. the manured Chestnut of C. B.

CATAPUTIA major, the greater Spurge; Ricinus vulgaris C. B. The Palma Christi of C. B.

CATAPUTIA minor [Lathyris] The lesser Spurge; Tithymalus latifolius Cataputia dictus, H. Ludg. Bat. common broad leaved Garden Spurge, according to Herman of Leyden.

CAUDA equina [Equisetum] Horsetail; Equisetum palustre longioribus fetis C. B. Horsetail with long Bristles, C. B.

CAULIS [Braffica Sativa] Colewort.

CENTAURIUM majus, the greater Centaury; majus folio in lacinias plures diviso C. B. the greater Centaury with jagged Leaves of C. B.

CENTAURIUM minus, the leffer Centaury; minus vulgare Park. leffer Centaury of Parkinson.

CENTINODIUM [Polygonum] Knot Grass; Polygonium latisolium C. B. broad leaved Knot Grass of C. B.

The Fruit

The Bark

The Root

The Fruit

The Herb

The Herb and Seed

The Herb

The Leaves The Root

The Tops and Flowers

The Herb

CEPA;

CEPA; Cepa vulgaris C. B. the O- The Root nion.

CERASA nigra, black Cherries; CE-The rafus major ac sylvestris, fructu an subdulci nigro colore inficiente C. B. the great wild Cherry with a sweet black Fruit, C. B.

CERASA rubra, red Cherries; fativa rotunda rubra & acida, quæ no-ftris Cerasa sativa C B. the round sharp red Cherry, commonly sall de Garden Cherries of C. B.

CETERACH [Asplenium, Scolopen-dria] Spleenwort.

CHÆREFOLIUM, Chervil; Chærophyllum fativum C. B. Garden Chervil, C. B.

CHAMÆACTE [Ebulus] Dwarf Elder; Sambucus humilis, five Ebulus C. B. the Shrub Elder or Dwarf Elder of C. B.

CHAMÆSISSUS [Hedera terrestis]

Ground Ivy; Hedera terrestris vulgaris C. B. common Ground Ivy
of C. B.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS [Abrotanum fæmina] Lavender Cotton.

CHAMEDRYS [Triffago] Germander; Chamædrys minor repens C. B. Small Creeping Germander of C. B.

CHAMÆDAPHNE [Laureola] Spurge Laurel; semper virens flore viridi quibusdam Laureola mas C.B. Spurge Laurel, always green and in Flower, and the Male Laureola of C.B.

The Fruit and Gum

The Fruit

The Herb

The Herb

The Herb

and Root

The Herb

The Herb

The Herb

The Bark and Leaves

CHAMELEA [Mezereon] Mezereon Laureola folio deciduo flore purpureo, Officinalis Laureola fœmina C. B. Mezereon with a purple Flower, and the Female Laureola of the Shops, C. B.

The Leaves, Bark, Root and Berries

CHAMæleon albus [Carlina] the white Carline Thistle

The Root

CHAMÆLEON niger, the black Carline Thistle; Niger umbellatus flore cœruleo hyacinthino C. B. the deep blew flower'd black Chamæleon of C. B. The Root

CHAMEMELUM, Chamomile; Nobile, five Leucanthemum odoratius C. B. fiveet, or noble white flower'd Chamomile, C. B. Leaves and Flowers

CHAMÆPITYS [Iva arthritica]
Ground Pine; lutea vulgaris, seu
folio trissido C. B. common Ground
Pine with a Leaf divided into three
Parts C. B.

The Herb

CHEIRI [Leucoium luteum] Wall Flower; Leucoium luteum vulgare, common yellow Wall Flower, C. B.

The Flowers

CHELIDONIUM majus; the greater Celandine; majus vulgare C. B. the greater common Celandine of C. B.

The Root and Herb

CHELIDONIUM minus, Pilewort; Chelidonia rotundifolia minor C. B. the lesser round leav'd Celandine, C. B. The Root and Leaves

CHERMES [Kermes] the Berries and Juice; Kermes Ilex aculeata Cocciglandifera C. B. the Holm Oak.

CHINA,

CHINA, China Root; Senecio Asia-The Root ticus, Jacobææ folio, radice lignosa, China Offic. Com. Cat. Pl. Asian Ragwort leav'd Groundset with a woody Root, the China of the Shops, Commelin's Catalogue.

CHINA Chinæ Quinquina Cortex Peruanus, & Peruvianus] the Fe-Suits Bark.

CICER album & nigrum & rubrum, white, black and red Chiches, Cifer fativum C. B. Garden Chiches.

CICHORIUM [Seris] hortense; sativum C. B. Garden Succery of C.B.

CICHORIUM agreste sylvestre; sylvestre sive Offic. C. B. wild or Shop Succory of C. B.

CITULA major C. B the greater The Herb Hemlock.

CINARA [Scolymus] the Artichoke; The Root Cinara hortensis foliis aculeatis & non aculeatis C. B. prickly and smooth leaved Garden Articheke of C. B.

CINNAMOMUM, Cinnamon; Cinnamomum five Canella Zeilanica C. B. the true Cinnamon of Ceilon, according to C. B.

CITRIA malus; Malus Medica C. B. the Citron Tree, or Medicinal Apple of C. B.

CITRULLUS, the Water Melon; Anguria Citrullus dicta C. B. the Water Melon called a Citrul, C. B.

CNICUS [Carthamus] Bastard Saf- The eed fron.

CNICUS Sativus, five Carthamum offic. C. B. manured Bastard Saf-

The Bark

The Seed

Leaves Flow. Seed and Root The Root

and Leaves

The Bark

The Fruit Seed and Peel

The Seed

fron, or the Carthamum of the Shops, according to C. B.

Coccus baphica [Chermes.]

Cochlearia Batava [rotundifolia, hortenfis] Garden Scurvy-Grass; folio subrotundo C.B. round leav'd Scurvy-Grass, C.B.

Cochlearia Britannica marina, Sea Scurvy Grass; folio sinuato C. B. long leav'd Scurvy Grass of C. B.

Cocculus Indus; Cocculæ Offic. C.B cocculus India Berries of C. B.

Coffee. Jasminum Odoratissimum Arabicum Castaneæ solio slore albo cujus sructus Cossee in Ossicin. dicuntur Com. Cat. Plant. usual. the Arabian Jasmin, with a very sweet white Flower, and a Chesnut Leaf whose Fruit is the Cossee, Commelin's Catalogue.

Colocynthis, the bitter Gourd; fructu rotundo minor C. B. the leffer Colocynth, with a round Fruit of C.B.

COLOPHONIA, black Resin.

COLUBRINA Virginiana [Serpentaria Virginiana] Snake Root.

COLUBRINUM lignum, Snakervood. Consolida major [Symphytum] Confolida major C. B. Comfrey, the greater Consound.

Consolida media [Bugula vulgaris] flore cœruleo Park. Bugle of Parkinson, with a Blew Flower

frey; Bellis sylvestris minor C.B. the small Wild Daisy of C.B.

The Herb

The Herb

The Berry

The Fruit

The Fruit

The Root

The Wood
The Leaves
Flowers and
Roots

The Herb

The Herb and Root,

Conso-

2

Costus

c " [D.1]: 7	
majus sive vulgare Park. Larks Spur or Royal Consound of Parkin-	The Root
fon.	
	The Root
yerva Root.	
CONYZA [pulicaria] Fleabane; Co-	The Herb
nyza major flore globoso C. B.	
the great round flower'd Fleabane	
of C. B.	
COPAL Gum Copal.	The Resine
CORALLINA Corrallina J. B. Sea	The Plant
Moss or Coralline.	
CORALLIUM album, nigrum, ru-	
brum, white, black, and red Coral.	
CORIANDRUM, Coriander, Corian-	The Seed
drum majus C. B. the greater Co-	The Deta
riander of C. B.	
CORNUS, the Cornel Tree; Cornus	The Root
hortensis mas C. B. the male Gar-	
den Cornel Tree, C. B.	
CORONOPUS Buckshorn Plantain;	The Herb
Plantago foliis laciniatis Corono-	1,00
pus dicta, Raii Syn. Jagged	
leaved Plantain called Coronopus,	
Ray's Synopsis.	
CORTEX Peruanus [China Chinæ]	The Bark
Fesuites Bark.	
CORTEX Winteranus, Winters Cin-	
namon; Laurifolia Magellanica	
cortice acri C. B. the Magellanick	
Bay-like Tree, with a biting bark,	
C. B.	
CORYLUS [Avellana] the Haste;	The Fruit
Corylus Sylvestris C. B. the Wood	1.00 1.000
Hasle of C. B.	
Costus amarus offic. C. B. bitter	The Root
. Costus of the Shops, according to	I DE ROLL
C. B.	Corme
	Costu

Cosrus dulcis, Costus Iridem redo- The Root lens C. B. Sweet Costus, with a Scent like Orrice Root C. B . The Herb Costus hortorum [Balfamita mas] Costmary. COTONEA [Cydonia] the Quince The Fruit Tree; Mala Cotonea majora, the and Seed greater Quince, C. B. Cotula fœtida, Chamæmelum fæ-The Herb tidum C. B. May-weed, stinking Chamomile of C. B. COTYLEDON [Umbilicus Veneris] The Herb Navelwort; Cotyledon major C. B. the greater Navelwort. C. B, CRASSULA [Fabaria] Telephium The Herb vulgare C.B. common Orpine of C.B. The Herb CRITHMUM Fæniculum Marinum, Herba Sti Petri] Samphire; Crithmum five Fœniculum marinum minus C. B. the small Sea Fennel, C.B. CROCUS, Saffron; Crocus Sativus The Herb C. B. cultivated Saffron of C. B. The Herb CRUCIATA, Croswort; Cruciata hirfuta C. B. hairy Croswort of C. B. The Fruit CUBEBÆ, vulgares C. B. Cubebs The Fruit Cucumis agrestis, [Asinius] Wild Cucumber; Sylvestris Asinius dictus C. B. Wood or the Asses Cucumber, C. B. Cucumis hortenfis, Garden Cu-The Seed cumber; Cucumis fativus vulgaris C. B. common Garden Cuber C. B. The Seed CUCURBITA, the Gourd. The Seed CUMINUM [Cyminum] Cummin; Cuminum semine longiore C. B. Cummin with long Seed, C. B. CUPRESSUS 4

CUPRESSUS, the Cypress Tree.

Leaves
Cones, Fruit,
and Wood
The Root

CURCUMA, Turmerick; Curcuma radice longa Herm. L. Bat. the Turmerick with a long Root of Herman of Leyden.

Cuscuta, Dodder; major C. B. the greater Dodder, C. B.

Cyanus major, the great Blewbottle; Cyanus montanus latifolius C. B. the broad leaved Mountain Blewbottle C. B.

CYANUS segetum C. B. the small Corn Blewbottle C. B.

CYCLAMEN [Artanita] Sowbread
CYDONIA [Cotonea] the Quince
CYMINUM [Cuminum] Cummin

CYNOGLOSSA [Cynoglossum]

Hounds-Tongue; Cynoglossum majus vulgare C. B. the greater

Hounds-Tongue, C. B.

CYNORRHODON [Cynosbatos] the Dog-Rose; Rosa Sylvestris vulgaris flore odorato incarnato C. B. the common Dog-Rose or wild Bryar, with a sweet incarnate Flower, C. B.

Cyperus longus odoratus, radice longa: Sive Cyperus offic. C.B.

Long Cyperus, with a sweet scented Root, or the Cyperus of the Shops,
C. B.

CYPERUS rotundus orientalis major C. B. the great oriental round rooted Cyperus, C. B. The Herb

The Herb
and Flowers

The Herb and Flowers The Root Fr. and Seed The Seed The Root

The Spongy
Excrescence
The Fruit
The Root

The Root .

CYTINI [[Mali punicæ] the Pomegranate, or Carthaginian Apple; fativa C. B Garden Pomegranate Flowers of C. B. The Flowers

D.

DACTYLUS, the Date; Palmæ majoris fructus C. B. the Fruit of the great Palm Tree of C. B.

The Fruit and Stone

DAUCUS Creticus, Candy wild carrot; Daucus foliis Fœniculi tenuissimis C. B. Daucus with very fine Fennel like Leaves of C. B. The Seed

DAUCUS nostras [vulgaris] common wild Carrot; Pastinaca tenuisolia sylvestris Dioscoridis, vel Daucus Off. C. B. the wild Carrot of Dioscorides with narrow Leaves, or the Daucus of the Shops, C. B.

The Seed

DELPHINUM [Confolida Regalis]

Larkspur.

The Root

DENS Leonis [Taraxacum] Dandelion; Dens Leonis latiore folio C. B. broad leaved Dandelion of C. B. The Leaves and Root

DENTARIA [Dentillaria] Rondeletii J. B. Toothwort, according to J. B.

The Root

DICTAMNUS albus [Fraxinella]
Fraxinel; Officinallis Dictamnus
J. B. Bastard white Dittany of the
Shops according to J. B.

The Leaves

of Creet of C. B. Dittany

The Leaves

DIGITALIS, Foxglove; Digitalis purpurea C. B. purple Fox-Glove of C. B.

DIPSACUS

DIPSACUS sativus [Carduus Fullo- The Leaves num] the Fullers Thistle or manured Teasel, and the Dipsacus sativus of C. B.

DIPSACUS Sylvestris [Labrum Veneris] wild Teasel; sylvestris aut Virga pastoris major C. B. wild Teasel, or the greater Shephera's Rod of C. B.

The Leaves

DORONICUM Romanum, Leopard's Bane; radice Scorpii C. B. Scorpion rooted Leopards Bane of C. B.

The Root

DRACONTIUM, Dragons; Dracunculus polyphillus C. B. the many leav'd Dragons of C. B.

The Herb

DRAKENA [Contrayerva]

The Root The Leaves Bark, and Root

DULCAMARA [Solanum Lignofum] Bitter Sweet, or woody Nightshade; Scandensseu Dulcamara C. B.climbing Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet of C. B.

E.

EBENUS, Ebony.

EBULUS [Chamæacte] Dwarf El-

The Wood The Herb and Root Leaves, Flow ers and Root

ECHIUM; vulgare C. B. Vipers Bugloss of C. B.

ELATERIUM, the Fecula of wild Cucumbers.

ELATINE [Veronica fæmina] Fluellin, or the female Paul's Betony; Elatine folio subrotundo C. B. the round leaved Fluellin of C. B.

ELEOSELINUM [Apium palustre] Smallage. and Seed

Herb, Root

The Herb

ELLEBORUS albus [Veratrum] white The Root Hellebore; albus flore subviridi C. B. white Hellebore with a greenish Flower of C. B. ELLEBORUS niger; black Hellebore, The Root Bearsfoot; niger flore roseo C. B. black Hellebore with a red Flower, C. B. ENDIVIA [Scariola] Endive; Inty-The Herb, bus fativa fatifolia, five Endivia Root and vulgaris C. B. common or broad Seed leaved Garden Endive C. B. ENULA campana | Helenium | Eli-The Root campane; Helenium vulgare C. B. common Elicampane of C. B. EPITHYMUM, Dodder of Thyme; Epi-The Herb thymum five Cufcuta minor C. B. the lesser Cuscuta or Dodder of C. B. EQUISETUM [Caude equina] Horse-The Herb tail. Erigeron Senicio Groundsel; The Herb Senecio minor vulgaris C. B. common small Groundsel of C. B. ERUCA, Rocket; latifolia alba sati-The Seed va Dioscoridis C. B. broad leaved white Garden Rocket of Dioscorides according to C. B. The Seed ERVUM | Orobus | bitter Vetch; Orobus filiquis articulatis semine majore C. B. Orobus with large Seeds in jointed Pods of C. B. ERYNGIUM, Eringo; maritimum The Root C. B. the Sea Holly of C. B. ERYSIMUM, Hedge Mustard; vul-The Herb gare C. B. the common Hedge Mustard of C. B. Esula major, the greater Esula or The Root Spurge; Tithimalus palustris fruand Bark ticans ticans C.B. Shruby Marsh Spurge of C.B.

Esula minor [Pityusa] the lesser Esula; Tithimalus foliis Pini, forte Dioscoridis Pityuse C. B. Pine Spurge, or the Pityusa of Doscorides, according to C. B.

EUPATORIUM Græcorum [Agrimonia] Eupatorium of the Greeks, or Agrimony.

EUPATORIUM Mesues [Ageratum]
the Eupatorium of Mesue or Maudlin.

EUPATORIUM Avicennæ [Cannabinum] the Eupatory of Avicen, or Hemp; Eupatorium Cannabium C. B. Hemp Agrimony of C. B.

EUPHORBIUM, Gum Euphorbium
EUPHRAGIA [Euphrasia] Eyebright;
Euphrasia Officinarum, Eyebright
of the Shops of C. B.

The Root

The Herb

The Herb

The Flowers

Codds and

Seeds

F.

FABA, major C. B. the greater or Garden Bean of C. B.

-minor, five equina C.B. the leffer, or Horse Bean of C.B.

FABARIA [Craffula] Orpine.

FEX olei [Amurca] the Dregs of Oil.

FARFARA [Tustilago] Coltsfoot; The Herb Tustilago vulgaris C. B. common and Flowers Coltsfoot of C. B.

FAUFEL [Areca] Indian Nut FICARIA [Scrophularia] Figwort

Ficus, the Fig; Ficus vulgaris C.B. The Fruit the common Fig of C.B.

X 3

FILI-

FILIPENDULA, Dropwort; vulgaris, The Herb an Molon Plinii? C. B. common The Root Dropwort, Whether the Molon of Pliny? C. B.

FILIX florida [Osmunda Regalis] 7
flowering Fern, Osmund Royal; or
ramosa non dentata florida C. B.
branched flowering Fern with Leaves
not cut in, of C. B.

FILIX formina, female Fern; ramofa major pinulis obtusis non dentatis C. B. the branchy greater Fern with little blunt indented Wings of C. B.

FILIX mas, the male fern; Filix non ramosa dentata C. B. the dented unbranched Fern of C. B.

FLOS Amoris [Amaranthus] Flower Gentle.

Fæniculum Dulce, Sweet Fennel; dulce majori & albo semine J. B. sweet Fennel with larger whitish Seed, J. B.

Fœniculum marinum [Crithmum Samphire.

Fœniculum porcinum [Peucedanum] Hogs Fennel.

Fœniculum vulgare, common Fennel; vulgare Germanicum C. B. common German Fennel of C. B.

Fœnum græcum, Fenugreek; Fænum græcum fativum C. B. the manured Fenugreek of C. B.

FOLIUM Indum [Malabathrum] Indian Leaf.

FRAGARIA, Strawberry; Fragaria vulgaris C. B. the common Straw-berry of C. B.

The Roots

The Roots

The Roots

The Seed

The Herb

Herb, Root, and Seed

The Seed

The Leaf and Fruit

FRAN-

FRANGULA [Alnus Nigra] Black The Bark Alder.

FRAXINELLA [Dictamnus albus] The Root Bastard Dittany.

FRAXINUS the Ash Tree; Fraxinus excelsior C.B. the taller Ash Tree of C.B.

Bark, Leaves and Seed

Fumaria, Fumitory; Fumaria Officinarum & Dioscoridis C. B. Fumitory of the Shops and of Dioscorides, according to C. B.

Fungi Sambucini [Auricula Judæ] the Spunge of Elder, or Jews Ears.

The Herb

G.

GALANGA major C. B. the greater The Root Galangal of C. B.

GALANGA minor Offic. C.B. the The Root small Galangal of the Shops C.B.

GALBANUM, Gum Galbanum.

GALEGA [Ruta capraria] Goats Rue; The Herb Galega vulgaris C. B. the common Goats Rue of C. B.

GALLÆ, Gauls.

GALLIUM, Ladeos Bedstraw; Gallium luteum C. B. yellow Ladies
Bedstraw of C. B.

GAMBOGIA [Gutta Gamba] Gambodge.

GENISTA, Broom; Genista angulosa & scoparia C. B. the common prickly Broom of C. B.

GENTIANA, Gentian; major lutea-C. B. the greater yellow Gentian of C. B.

The Herb

The Herb
The Flowers
and Seed
The Root

GERANIUM Columbinum [Pes Columbinus] Doves-Foot, CranesBill; folio Malvæ rotundo C. B.
round mallow leaved Cranes-Bill
of C. B.
GERANIUM moschatum, the Musk The Herb
Cranes-Bill: Geranium Cicutæ fo-

GERANIUM moschatum, the Musk The Cranes-Bill; Geranium Cicutæ solio moschatum C. B. the Musk Cranes-Bill, with Leaves like Hemlock of C. B.

GERANIUM Robertianum [Gratia The Herb Dei] Herb Robert; Robertianum murale J. B. Herb Robert of the Wall, J. B.

GINSENG [Ninzen, Nisi]
GITH [Nigella] Fennel Flower. The Root

GLANDES quercinæ, Acorns.

GLANS unguentaria [Balanus My-repfica] Ben Nuts.

GLASTUM [Isatis] Woad; Isatis sa- The Herb tiva vel latisolia C. B. manur'd and Root broad leaved Woad of C. B.

GLYCYRRHIZA [Liquiritia] Liquo- The Root rish; siliquosa vel Germanica C. B. Codded or German Liquorish of C. B.

GNAPHALIUM vulgare majus C. B. The Herb common great Cudweed of C. B.

GRAMEN caninum, Dog Grass; arvense seu gramen Dioscoridis C. B. Dogs Grass, or Couch Grass of Dioscorides according to C. B.

GRANA, Cnidia, Thymelæa foliis The Seed or Lini C. B. Flax Spurge of C. B. Grain

GRANA Kermes [Chermes, Coccus Baphica] Kermes Berries.

The Root

GRANA Paradisi [Cardamomum maximum] Grains of Paradise, or the largest Cardamoms.

GRANATA, Pomegranate; Mali Pu- The Fruit nicæ sativæ C.B. the Garden Carthaginian Apple of C.B.

GRATIOLA, Hedge Hyssop; Grati- The Herb ola Centauroïdes C. B. Centuary, leav'd Hedge Hyssop of C. B.

GROSSULARIA [Uva Crispa] the The Fruit
Goosberry; Grossularia spinosa C.
B. the prickly Goosberry of C. B.
GUAJACUM [Lignum Vitæ] The Wood

Gummi Ammoniac. Gum Ammoniac

Anime
Arabicum
Ceraforum

Anime
Arabick

of the Cherry
Tree

Copal
Elemi
Elemi
Guajaci
Hederæ

Hederæ Ivy Juniperi Juniper [Sandaracha Varnish

Vernix]

Lacca Lacc Tragacantha Dragon

GUTT. Gamba [Gambogia, Chita jemou] Gamboge.

H.

HALICACABUM [Alkekengi] Win- The Fruit ter Cherry.

HANDAL [Colocynthis] Bitter Ap-

HARMEL

HARMEL [Ruta sylvestris] wild The Herb Rue; Harmala Dodon. Tourn. wild Rue of Dodonius according to I ournefort. HASTA Regia [Asphodelus luteus] The Root Kings Spear. HEDERA arborea C. B. the Ivy Tree The Leaves of C. B. Fruit, Gum and Root HEDERA terrestris [Chamæcissus] The Leaves Ground Ivy. HELENIUM [Enula Campana] Eli- The Root campane. HELLEBORUS [Elleborus] Helle- The Root bore. HELXINE [Parietaria] Pellitory of The Leaves the Wall. HEPATICA, nobilis [Trifolium au-The Leaves reum noble Liverwort, or golden Trefoil; Trefolium hepaticum flore fimplici C. B. three leaved Liverwort, with a single Flower of C. B. HEPATICA vulgaris [Lichen] com-The Herb mon Liverwort; petræus latifolius seu Hepatica frontana C. B. broad leaved Stone, or Fountain Liverwort of C. B. HEPTAPHILLUM [Tormentilla] The Roots Tormentil. HERBA, Paris, Herb Paris; Sola-The Herb num quadrifolium bacciferum C.B. and Berry Berry bearing four leaved Nightshade of C. B. HERBA Sti Petri [Crithmum] Sam-The Herb phire. HERMODACTYLUS, Hermodactyl. The Root

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HERNIARIA, Rupturewort; Polygonum minus, seu Millegrana major C. B. smaller Knot-grass, or the greater Allseed of C. B.

HIERACIUM, Hawkweed.

HIPPOGLOSSUM [Bislingua] Horse-

tonque.

HIPPOLAPATHUM [Rhabarbarum Monachorum] Monks Rhubarb;
Lapathum hortense latifolium
C. B. broad leaved Garden Dock of C. B.

HIPPOSELINUM [Smyrnium] Alexanders; Hipposelinum Theophrastivel Smyrnium Dioscoridis C.B. Alexanders of Theophrastus, or the Smyrnium of Dioscorides according to C.B.

HIPPURIS [Equifetum] Horsetail.
HIRUNDINARIA [Vincetoxicum,
Asclepias] Swallow-wort.

HORDEUM, Barley; Hordeum Difichum J. B. common Barley of C. B.

HORMINUM hortense [Sclarea]

Garden Clary; Horminum Sclarea dictum C. B. Garden Clary of
C. B. call'd Sclarea.

HORMINUM sylvestre: Oculus Christi] wild Clary; Horminum sylvestre Lavendulæ store C. B. Lavender leav'd wild Clary, C. B.

Hyacinth or Harebells of Gerard.

HYDROLAPATHUM, Water Dock; Lapathum aquaticum folio cubitali C. B. Water Dock with Leaves a Cubit long of C. B. The Herb

The Leaves

The Root

The Leaves, Root, and Seed

The Seed

The Leaves

The Seed

The Root

The Herb
The Root

HYDRO-

MYDROPIPER [Persicaria] Arsemart; Persicaria urens, seu Hydropiper C. B. biting Persicaria, or Water Pepper of C. B.

HYOSCYAMUS niger, black Henbane; vulgaris vel niger C. B. the common, or black Henbane of C. B.

om- The Leaves
The Root

HYOSCYAMUS albus, white Henbane; albus major C. B. the great white Henbane of C. B.

The Seed

1

HYPERICUM, St. John's Wort; Hypericum vulgare C. B. common St. John's Wort of C. B.

The Herb
Flower and
Seed

HIPPOCISTIS, Hypocistis; Hypocistis sub Cisto C. B. the Hypocistis that grows under the Cistus, of C. B.

Hyssopus, Hyssop; Hyssopus officinarum cœrulea, five spicata C.B. common blue Flowered, or pointed, officinal Hyssop of C.B.

The Herb

I.

JALAPPIUM [Jalappa, Mechoacana nigra] Jalap.

The Root

JASMINUM, Jasmine; Jasminum vulgatius flore albo C. B. common Jasmine with a white Flower of C. B.

The Flowers

IBERIS, Sciatica Cress; Iberis latiore folio C. B. Sciatica Cress with a large Leaf of C. B.

The Leaves and Root

IBISCUS [Althæa] Marshmallow

The Herb

ILLECEBRA [Sedum minimum]

Wall Pepper; Sedum parvum

acre flore luteo J. B. small hos

tasted

tasted Sedum with a yellow Flower of J. B.

IMPERATORIA [Astrantia] Masterwort; Imperatoria major C. B. the greater Masterwort of C. B.

INGUINALIS [After Atticus] Starwort.

INTYBUS [Endiva] Endive.

IPECACOAANHA

IRIS Florentina [Illyrica] Florentine Orris; Iris alba Florentina C. B. white Florentine Iris or Orris of C. B.

IRIS lutea [Acorus adulterinus] yel- The Root low Water Flag.

IRIS nostras hortense [vulgaris] English Garden Orris; Iris vulgaris Germanica five fylvestris C. B. common German, or wild Orris of C. B.

ISATIS [Glastum] Woad.

Iva arthritica [Chamæpitys] Ground Pine.

JUGLANS, the Wallnut; Nux juglans, five regia vulgaris C. B. the royal or common Walnut of C. B.

Jujubæ, Jubebs; Jujubæ majores oblongæ C. B. the long greater Jubebs of C. B.

[UNCUS odoratus [Scheenanthus] The Leaves Squinant.

JUNIPERUS, Juniper; Juniperus vul- The Berries garis fruticosa C. B. the common The Wood Juniper Bush of C. B.

The Root

The Root The Root

The Root

The Bark Fruit, and Shell

The Fruit

The Gum

K.

The Herb KALI, Glaswort; Kali majus cochleato semine C. B. Great Glasswort with a Snail-like Seed. KEIRI [Cheir] Wall Flower. KERMES [Chermes] Kermes. The Berries and Fuice

L.

LABDANUM [Labdanum] Gum Lab-The Gum

LABRUM Veneris [Dipfacus fylve-The Herb stris] wild Teasel.

LAGOPUS [Pes Leporinus] Haresfoot; Trifolium arvense humile spicatum, sive Lagopus C. B. Little spiked Field Trefoil or Haresfoot of C. B.

The Leaves LAMIUM album [Urtica mortua] and Flowers white Dead Nettle; Lamium album non fætens folio oblongo C. B. white Archangel not fetid,

with a long Leaf of C. B. LAMIUM rubrum, red Archangel; Lamium purpureum fœtidum folio subrotundo, sive Galeopsis Dioscoridis C. B. the purple stinking round leaved dead Nettle, or the Galeopsis of Dioscorides, C. B.

LAPATHUM acutum Oxylapathum] Sharp pointed Dock; Lapathum folio acuto plano C. B. sharp pointed plain leaved Dock of C. B.

The Leaves and Flowers

The Herb

The Root and Seed LAPPA [Bardana] Burdock.

LAVENDULA, Lavender; Lavendula angustifolia C. B. narrow

leav'd Lavender of C. B.

LAUREOLA, Spurge Laurel; Laureola semper virens flore viridi C. B. Ever green Laureola, with a green Flower of C. B.

LAURUS, vulgaris J. B. the common Bay Tree of J. B.

LAURUS, Alexandrina; fructu folio insidente C. B. Alexandrian Bay with the Fruit growing on the Leaf, of C. B.

LENS vulgaris C. B. common Lentils of C. B.

LENS palustris, Ducks Meat; Lenticula palustris vulgaris, common small Marsh Ducks Meat of C. B.

LENTISCUS vulgaris C. B. the common Mastich Tree of C. B.

LEPIDIUM [Piperitis] Dittander, Pepperwort; Lepidium latifolium C. B. broad leaved Dittany of C. B.

LEUCOIUM, the Stock Gillyflower LEVISTICUM, Lovage; Ligusticum vulgare Apii folio J. B. common Lovage, with a Smallage Leaf of J. B.

LICHEN [Hepatica] vulgaris, com- The Herb mon Ground Liverwort.

LICHEN, cinereus terrestris Raii, The Herb Ashcoloured Ground Liverwort of Kay.

LIGNUM Aloes [Agellochum] Wood of Aloes. Asphalathi [Rhodium] Rose Wood.

The Leaves and Flowers

The Leaves and Seed

The Leaves and Berries The Leaves

The Seed

The Herb

The Wood Gum or mast The Leaves

The Leaves Herb, Root, and Seed

Colu-

Colubrinum, Snake Wood Guajaci, Tree of Life Nephriticum, Nephritick Wood Rhodium [Afpalathi.]

LIGUSTRUM, Privet; Ligustrum Germanicum C.B. German Pri-

vet of C. B.

LILIUM album, white Lily; album flore erecto & vulgare C. B. common white Lily with an erect Flower of C. B.

LILIUM convallium, Lilies of the Valley; convallium album C. B. common white Lilies of the Valley of C. B.

LIMONIA malus, Lemons; Malus Limonia acida C.B. the common Sour Lemon Tree of C. B.

LIMONIUM Behen rubrum] Sea Lavender; Limonium maritimum majus C. B. the greater Sea Lavender of C. B.

LINARIA, Toad Flax; vulgaris lutea flore majore C. B. yellow Toad Flax with a great Flower of C.B.

LINGUA avis [Fraxini femen] Birds Tongue, Alb Keys.

LINGUA Cervina [Phyllitis] Harts The Leaves Tonque.

LINUM, Flax; Linum sativum, the manured Flax of C. B.

LINUM Catharticum, Mountain Flax; Linum pratense flosculis exiguis C. B. Meadow Flax with small white Flowers of C. B.

LIQUIDAMBRA sive Liquidambar, Liquid Amber.

The Leaves and Flowers

The Root and Flowers

The Flowers

The Fruit

The Root

The Herb

The Seed

The Herb

Liqui-

LIQUIRITIA [Glycyrrhiza] Liquo- The Root rifb.

LITHOSPERMUM [Milium Solis] The Seed Gromil; majus erectum C. B. great upright Gromil of C. B.

Lorus urbana [Trifolium odoratum] Field Trefoil; Lotus horand Seed tensis odora C.B. Sweet or Garden Trefoil of C. B.

LUIULA Acetosella Wood-Sorrel LUPINUS, the Lupin; Lupinus Sativus flore albo C. B. the white

flowered Garden Lupin of C. B. LUPULUS, the Hop; Lupulus mas The Leaves

& fæmina C. B. Hops, Male and and Flowers Female of C. B.

LYSIMACHIA lutea major C.B. the The Herb greater yellow Willow Herb of C.B.

The Herb

The Seed

M.

MACIS, Mace.

MAGISTRANTIA [Astrantia] Master- The Root wort.

Majorana [Amaiacus, Sampfu- The Herb cus Sweet Marjoram; Majorana vulgaris, the common fiveet Marjoram of C. B.

MALABATHRUM Folium Indicum the Indian Leaf.

MALICORIUM Grannatorum Cortex] Pomegranate Peel.

MALVA vulgaris, common Mallow; sylvestris folio sinuato C. B. the Wood Mallow with jagged Leaves of C. B.

Malva arborea, Tree Mallow. MALUS horrenfis Raii, the Garden The Fruit

Apple Tree of Ray. Y

The Leaves and Flowers

Root and Seed

MALUS

MALUS sylvestris Ger. the Wild Ap- The Fruit ple or Crab Tree of Gerard.

MANDRAGORA fructurotundo C.B. The Leaves

Mandrake of C.B. with a round and Root

Fruit.

MANNA.

MARRUBIUM album [Prassium]
white Horehound; Marrubium album vulgare C. B. common white
Horehound of C. B.

MARRUBIUM Nigrum, black Hore The Herb hound; nigrum fætidum Ballote Dioscoridis C. B. stinking black Horehound Ballote of Dioscorides, according to C. B.

MARUM, Marum; Samsucus sive Marum Mastichen redolens C.B. Majoram, or Marum smelling like Mastich.

MARUM Syriacum, Syrian Marum; The Herb Marum Cortusi J. B. the Marum of Cortusus, according to J. B.

MASTICHE [Refina Lentiscina] Gum Mastich.

MATRICARIA [Parthenium] Fetherfew; Matricaria vulgaris vel fativa C. B. common or manured Fetherfew of C. B.

MATRISYLVA [Caprifolium] Wood- The Herb

MECHOACANNA alba, white Mecho- The Root acan.

MECHOACANNA nigra [Jalappa]

MELILOTUS Melitot; Trifolium The Herb

odoratum vel Melilotus vulgaris and Flowers

flore luteo J. B. sweet Trefoil,

or common yellow Melilot of J. B.

MELISSA

The Herb

The Herb

MELISSA, Baum; vulgaris odore The Herb Citri J. B. common Baum, with a Citron smell of J. B. MELO J. B. the Melon of J. B. The Fruit MENTHA Sativa, Sowed Mint; Men-The Herb tha angustifolia spicata C. B. Spear Mint or Garden Mint of C.B. MENTHA aquatica [Sifymbrium] The Herb Water Mint; rotundifolia palustris, aquatica major C. B. round leaved great Marsh Mint of C. B. The Herb MENTHA piperis sapore, Mint tasting like Pepper; spicis brevioribus, foliis menthæ fuscæ, sapore fervido piperis Raii; Pepper Mint of Ray, with Short Spiked Leaves MENTHASTRUM [Mentastrum] The Herb Horse Mint; Mentha sylvestris longiore folio C. B. wild Horse Mint, with long Leaves of C. B. MERCURIALIS [Bonus Henricus] The Leaves English Mercury. MESPILUS J. B. the Medlar Tree of The Fruit and Seed J. B. MEUM, Spignel; Meum foliis Anethi The Herb and Root C. B. Meum with Dill Leaves of C. B. MEZEREON [Chamælæa] Mese-Bark, Root and Fruit reon. MILIUM, Millet; semine luteo vel The Seed albo C. B. white or yellow Millet of C.B. MILIUM folis [Lithospermum] The Seed Gromil. MILLEFOLIUM, Yarrow; Millefo- The Herb lium vulgare album C. B. common white Yarrow of C. B.

Morsus Diaboli [Succifa] Devils The Bark Bit; Scabiosa folio integro Tourn. like Scabious with whole Leaves, or Devils Bit, of Tournefort.

Morus, the Mulberry Tree. Moschata Nux, Nutmeg.

Muscus arboreus [Ulnea] Tree Moss; Muscus arboreus villosus J. B. hairy Tree Moss of J. B.

Muscus capillaris, Maiden Hair; Adianthum aureum, golden Maiden

Muscus marinus [Corrallina] Sea Moss, or Coralline.

Muscus pulmonarius, Lungwort; Lichen arboreus seu Pulmonăria arborea J. B. Tree Liverwort, or the Tree Lungwort of]. B.

Muscus pyxidatus, Cup Moss; pyxioides Terrestris C. B. Ground

Cup Moss of C. B.

MYROBALANI Bellerica Citrini [Flavæ] Myroba-Emblicæ Chebulæ Indæ [Nigræ]

MYRRHA, Myrrh.

Myrrhis, Sweet Cicely; Myrrhis magno semine longo sulcato J. B. fiveet Cicely with a large long furrow'd Seed of J. B.

MYRTILLUS [Vaccinia] Myrtle; The Fruit Vitis Ideæ foliis oblongis crenatis fructu nigricante C. B. the common Bilberry, with long jagged Leaves, and a blackish Fruit of C. B.

Bark, Fruit,

The Fruit

The Gum The Herb

Officinal Simples.

325

MYRTUS, the Myrtle; Myrtus communis Italica C. B. common Italian Myrtle of C. B.

MYXA [Sebesten] Sebesten; Sebestena domestica C. B. the Garden Sebesten of C. B.

The Leaves and Berries

The Fruit

N.

NAPHA [Aurantiorum flores] Orange Flowers.

Napus dulcis, sweet Navew; fativus C. B. manured Navew of C. B.

NARDUS Celtica, Celtick Nard.

NARDUS Indica, Spikenard.

NASTURTIUM aquaticum, Water Cresses; aquaticum Supinum C. B. the flat Water Cresses of C.B.

NASTURTIUM hortense, Garden Cresses; hortense vulgatum C.B. common Garden Cresses of C. B.

NENUPHAR Nymphæa Water Lilly.

NEPETA [Mentha Cataria] Cat- The Herb mint; Cataria vulgaris & major C. B. the common great Catmint of C. B.

NEPHRITICUM Lignum, Nephritick Wood.

NICOTIANA [Petum, Tabacum] Tobacco; Nicotiana major latifolia C.B. the greater broad leav'd Tobacco of C. B.

NIGELLA [Gith] Fennel Flower; Nigella flore minore fimplici candido C. B. Fennel Flower, or NiThe Root and Seed

The Root The Root The Herb

The Herb and Seed

The Flowers

The Send

gella

gella with a small single white Flower of C. B.

NINZIN [Ginfeng.]

The Root

Nuces aquaticæ [Fribuli aquatici Nuces Water Calthrops.

> Avellanæ Hasel Nuts. Chefauts Caftaneæ Cypres Nuts Cuprelli Juglandes Wallnuts. Moschatæ Nutmegs.

[Myristica]

Pistachiæ Pistaches

Vomiting Nuts Vomicæ

The Root NYMPHÆA alba [Nenuphar] white Lilly; alba major C. B. the greaand Flowers ter white Water Lilly of C. B.

NYMPHÆA lutea, yellow Lilly; major lutea C. B. the great yellow Water Lilly of C. B.

O.

OCYMUM [Bafilicon] Bafil; Ocy-The Leaves mum medium vulgatius & nigrum and Seed I. B. the common middle or black Basil of J. B.

Oculus Christi [Horminum sylve- The Seed stre wild Clary.

OLEA, the Olive; Olea sativa C. B. the cultered Olive of C. B.

OLIBANUM [Thus Masculum] Male Frankincense.

Ononis [Anonis] Rest Harrow.

The Herb The Root

The Herb

OPHIOGLOSSUM J. B. & Ger. the Adders Tongue of J. B. and Gerard.

OPIUM, Opium.

The Fuice OPO- OPOBALSAMUM [Balsamum Gileadense] Balm of Gilead.

OPOPANAX, Gum Opopanax.

ORIGANUM Creticum, Origanum of Candy; Origanum Onites C. B. the Origanum Onites of C. B.

ORIGANUM vulgare, common Origanum; vulgare spontaneum J. B. common wild Origanum of J. B.

OROBUS [Ervum] the bitter Vetch

ORYZA, Rice.

OSMUNDA Regalis [Filix Florida]
Osmund Royal.

OXALIS [Acetofa] Sorrel.

OXYACANTHA [Berberris] Barberry Bush.

OXYLAPATHUM [Lapathum acutum] Sharp pointed Dock.

P.

PÆONIA fæmina, female Piony; fæmina flore pleno rubro C. B. female Piony with a larger double red flower of C. B.

PÆONIA mas; male Piony; folio nigricante splendido, quæ Mas C. B. the male Piony with a black shining Leaf, which is the male kind of C. B.

PALMA Dactylifera, the Date Tree or Palm.

PALMA Oleosa, the Palm Oil Tree;
Palma foliorum pediculis spinosis,
fructu pruniformi luteo oleosa Cat.
Jam. the Palm with the Foot Stalks
of the Leaves prickly, with a yellow oily Fruit in the shape of a Plumb.

The Herb

The Gum

The Tops

The Flowers and Roots

The Flowers
Roots and
Seed

The Fruit

The Oil or Fat

Sloan's

Sloan's Catalogue of the Jamacia Plants.

PANAX Coloni Gerardi; Gerard's Clowns Woundwort; Galeopsis angustifolia sætida J. B. narrow leaved stinking Hedge Nettle of J.B.

PANAX Herculeum, Hercules All-Heal; Panax Pastinacæ solio C. B. All-Heal, or Panax with a Parsnip Leaf of C. B.

Panicum, Panick; Panicum Germanicum five Panicula minore C. B. German Panick, or Panick with a smaller Spike of C. B.

PAPAVER album, the white Poppey;
Papaver hortense semine albo C.B.
white or Garden Poppey, with a
white Seed of C.B.

PAPAVER nigrum, the black Poppey; hortense nigro semine C. B. black or Garden Poppey with black Seed of C. B.

PAPAVER rubrum [Rhæas, erraticum] the red Poppey; erraticum rubrum campestre J. B. wild or red Field Poppies of [. B.

PARADISI Grana, Grains of Paradise.

PARALYSIS, Cowslip; Verbasculum pratense odoratum C. B. sweet Meadow Cowslip of C. B.

PARIETARIA [Helxine] Pellitory of the Wall; Parietaria officinarum & Dioscoridis C. B. Pellitory of the Shops and of Dioscorides, C. B. The Herb

The Gum Opopanax

The Seed

The Head The Seed

The Leaves and Heads

The Flowers

Leaves and Flowers The Leaves PARONYCHIA, Whitlow Grafs; Ru- The Herb taceo folio Ger. Rue Leaved Whitlow Grass of Gerard; Sedum tridactylites tectorum C. B. small three fingered Sedum of the House tops of C. B.

PARTHENIUM [Matricaria] Mother-

PASTINACA aquatica, Water Parsnip; Sium latifolium C. B. broad leaved Water Parsnip of C. B.

PASTINACA Hortenfis Garden Parfnip; fativa latifolio C. B. Garden broad leaved Parsnip of C. B.

PASTINACA fylvestris, the wild Parfniy; sylvestris latifolia C. B. wild broad leaved Parsnip of C. B.

PENTAPHYLLUM [Quinquefolium] Cinkfoil; Quinquefolium majus repens C. B. great creeping Cinkfoil of C. B.

PEPO, the Pumpkin.

PERFOLIATA, Thorough Wax; vulgatissima five arvensis C. B. common Field Thorough Wax of C. B.

PERICLYMENUM [Caprifolium] Woodbane.

PERSICA mala, Peaches.

Persicaria maculata, spotted Arsmart; mitis maculosa C. B. mild Spotted Arsmart.

Persicaria non maculata [Hydropiper] Arsmart not spotted; Perficaria urens seu Hydropiper C. B. Biting Arsmart, or Water Pepper of C. B.

The Herb

The Herb

The Root and Seed

The Root The Seed

The Herb and Root

The Fruit and Seed The Herb

The Herb

The Herb.

PERUVIANUS Cortex [Cortex Peruanus, Quinquina, &c.] Fesuits Bark. The Herb Pes Columbinus Geranium Columbinum] Doves Foot, or Cranes Bill. The Herb PES Leporinus [Lagopus] Haresfoot. The Root PETASITES, Butterbur; Petalites major & vulgaris C. B. the greater and common Butterbur of C. B. The Seed PETROSELINUM Macedonicum, Maand Herb cedonian Parsley; Apium Macedonian C. B. Macedonian Smallage of C. B. PETROSELINUM vulgare, common The Herb Parsley; Apium hortense seu Pe-Root, and troselinum C. B. Garden smallage Seed or Parsley of C. B. PETUM Nicotiana Tobacco. PEUCEDANUM, Hogs Fennel; Ger-The Root manicum C. B. German Hogs Fennel, or Sulphur Wort of C. B. The Herb PHELLANDRYUM, Hemlock; Cicutaria palustris tenuifolia C. B. Marsh or Water Hemlock, with narrow Leaves of C. B. PHU major [Valeriana] the greater The Root Phu; Valeriana 1. seu Hortenfis C.B. Garden Valerian of C.B. or Phu. The Leaves PHYLLITIS [Lingua Cervina] Harts Tongue; Lingua Cervina Officinarum C. B. the officinal Harts Tongue of C. B. PILOSELLA [Auricula muris] Monse The Herb Ear.

PIMENTA [Piper Jamaicense] Ja- The Fruit maica Pepper.

PIMPINELLA [Sanguisorba] Burnet; The Herb Pimpinella Sanguisorba minor C. B. common or small Burnet of C. B.

PIMPINELLA Saxifraga, Burnet Sax- The Root ifrage; Saxifraga major altera C. B. the larger Burnet Saxifrage of C. B.

of C. B. The Cones
The Rosin

PIPER album, white Pepper.

Jamaicense [Pimenta] Jamaica

Pepper.
Indicum [Capfici filiqua] Guiney Pepper.

Longum, Long Pepper. Nigrum, Black Pepper.

PIPERITIS [Lepidium] Dittander. The Herb PISUM, Pease; arvense flore candido fructu rotundo albo C. B. common white round Pease of the Fields, with a white Flower of C. B.

PISTACHIA, Pistaches.

PITYUSA [Esula minor] the lesser The Root
Spurge.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch Liquida, Tar. Sicca, common Pitch.

PLANTAGO latifolia [Septinervia] The Leaves Gerard; common broad Leaved Plantain of Gerard.

PLANTAGO angustifolia [Quinque- The Leaves nervia] Ribwort or narrow Leaved Plantain.

POLIUM

POLIUM Creticum, Cretick Poly- The Tops mountain; angustifolium Creticum C. B. narrow leaved Polymountain of Candy, according to C. B. The Tops POLIUM montanum, Polymountain; Polium maritimum erectum Monspeliacum C. B. upright Sea Polymountain of Mompelier, according ing to C. B. POLYGONATUM Sigillum Solomo-The Herb, nis] Solomon's Seal; Polygonatum and Root latifolium vulgare C. B. common broad leaved Solomon's Seal of C. B. POLYGONUM [Centinodia] Knot The Herb Gras. POLYPODIUM quercinum, Polypody The Root of the Oak; Polypodium vulgare and Herb C. B. common Polypody of the Oak of C. B. POLYTRICHUM Adianthum aure-The Herb um] Goldilocks. POMA hortensia, Garden Apples. The Fruit sylvestria wild Apples or Crabs. Populus nigra Ger. C. B. the black The Leaves Poplar of Gerard and C. B. and Buds Porrum J. B. Leeks of J. B. The Root PORTULAGA, Purstain; latifolia si-The Herb ve fativa C. B. broad leaved or The Seed Garden Purstain of C. B. POTENTILLA [Argentina] wild The Herb Tanfie. PRASIUM [Marrubium album] white The Herb Horehound. PRÆCOCIA [Armeniaca mala] A- The Fruit pricocks.

I

PRIMULA Veris, Primrose; Verbaculum fylvestre majus singulari flore C. B. the greater Wood Primrose with a single Flower of C. B.

PRUNA Brignolenfia, Prunelloes.

Damascena, Damask Prunes. Gallica, French or common Prunes.

fylvestria [Acacia Germanica] German Acacia; Prunes sylvestris Ger. the Sloe Tree of Gerard.

PRUNELLA, Self Heal; Prunella The Herb folio non dissecto C. B. common Self Heal, with an undivided Leaf of C. B.

PSEUDOACORUS Acorus Adulterinus] the yellow Water Flag.

PSYLLIUM, Fleabane; majus erectum C. B. upright great Fleabane of C. B.

PTARMICA, Sneesewort; vulgaris flore albo folio longo ferrato J. B. common Ptarmica or Sneefewort, with long serated Leaves and white Flowers of J. B.

PULEGIUM vulgare latifolium C.B. The Herb common broad leaved Penneroyal of C. B.

Pulegium cervinum angustifolium The Herb C. B. narrow leaved Stags Penneroyal of C. B.

PULICARIA [Conyfa] Fleabane.

PULMONARIA masculosa, spotted The Herb Lungwort; Symphytum maculofum sive Pulmonaria latifolia C.B. Sported Comfrey, or broad leaved Lungwort of C. B.

The Herb and Root

The Fruit

The Seed

The Herb

Punica mala [Granata] Pomgranates of the Carthaginian Apple. PYRETHRUM, Pellittory of Spain. Pyrola rotundifolia major C. B. the greater round leaved Winters Green of C. B. Pyrus, the Pear Tree.

The Frutt

The Root The Herb

The Fruit

Q.

QUERCUS vulgaris Ger. the common Oak Tree of Gerard.

The Bark, Leaves, Buds, Acorns, and Acorn Cups

Quinquefolium [Pentaphyllum] Cinkfoil.

Quinquinervia [Plantago angustifolia Ribwort.

QUINQUINA [Cortex Peruanus] 7e-Suits Bark.

R.

RANUNCULUS, Crowfoot.

RAPHANUS hortensis, Garden Radish; minor oblongus C. B. the lesser long Garden Radish of C. B.

RAPHANUS Sylvestris [Rusticanus] wild Radish; sylvestris seu armoræcia multis J. B. Horse Radish, or wild Radish of J. B.

RAPUM, Turnip; Rapa fativa ro- The Root tunda C. B. the manured round Turnip of C. B.

REGINA Prati [Ulmaria] Meadow The Herb Sweet.

The Herb Root and Seed.

The Root

and Seed

RESINA Abietina, Resin of the Firr

Larica, Resin of the Larch Tree.

Lentiscina [Mastich] Resin of the Lentisk or Mastich Tree.

Pinea, Pine Tree Resin.

RESTA Bovis [Anonis] Rest Har-

RHABARBARUM Monachorum,
Monks Rhubarb; Lapathum hortense latifolium C. B. the broad
leaved Garden Dock of C. B.

RHABARBARUM Verum, true Rhubarb.

RHAPONTICUM, Rhapontick.

RHAMNUS Catharticus [Spina Cervina] J. B. the Buckthorn of J. B.

RHODIUM lignum [Aspalathus]

RHUS Obsoniorum [Sumach] folio Ulmi C. B. common Sumach with Leaves like Elm of C. B.

RIBES [Ribesia] red Currants.

RICINUS [Cataputia major] the greater Spurge, or Palma Christi

Ros folis folio rotundo C. B. common Rosa Solis, or Sun Dew of C. B.

Rosa alba, the white Rose.

Canina [Cynosbatos] the wild

Briar or Dog Rose.

Damascena, the Damask Rose. Rubra, the red Rose. The Root

The Berries

The Wood

The Leaves and Seed

The Fruit
The Seed

The Herb

The Flowers
The Fruit
The Spongy
Excrescence
The Flowers
The Flowers

Rosmy-

The Tops ROSMARINUS, Rosemary. and Flowers RUBIA Tinctorum Ger. the Madder The Root of Gerard. The Fruit Rubus Idæus, Raspberry; spinosus fructu rubro J. B. the prickly Raspberry with a red Fruit of J. B. Rubus vulgaris, the Bramble; ma-The Fruit jor fructu nigro I. B. the greater The Leaves Bramble, with black Fruit; i. e. Blackberry Bush of C. B. RUMEX [Lappathum] the Dock The Root Ruscus [Bruscus] Butchers Broom RUTA hortenfis five fativa J. B. com-The Herb The Seed mon or Garden Rue of J. B. capraria [Galega] Goats Rue. The Herb muraria [Adianthum album] The Herb white Maidenhair. The Herb fylvestris [Harmel] wild Rue. and Seed

S.

The Leaves SABINA, Savine; folio Tamarisci Dioscoridis C.B. Tamarisk leaved Savine of Dioscorides, according to C. B. SACCHARUM album, white Sugar rubrum, brown sugar. Candum white and brown Sugar Cantum [Crystallinum] (Candy album & rubrum The Gum SAGAPENUM, Gum Sagapenum SAGO, Sagoe. The Root SALEP, Salep.

SALIX

SALIX, the Willow; vulgaris alba arborescens C. B. the common white Tree Willow of C.B.

SALVIA hortensis major C. B. the greater Garden Sage of C. B.

SALVIA hortenfis minor [Virtutis] the lesser Garden Stage, or Sage of Virtue; Salva minor auritia & non auritia C. B. small Sage with and without Anricles of C. B.

SALVIA sylvestris [Scorodonia] wild The Herb Sage; Scorodonia seu salvia agreftis, or Wood Sage of Gerard.

SALVIA Vitæ [Adianthum album] white Maidenhair.

Sambucus, the Elder; fructu in umbella nigro C. B. the common Elder with a black Fruit in an Umbella of C. B.

> montana racemosa rubra C. B. red Mountain Elder of C.B. humilis [Ebulus] C. B. Dwarf Elder of C.B.

SAMPSUCHUM [Majorana] Sweet Marjoram.

SANDARACHA Arabum [Gummi Juniperi] Sandarach, Gum Juniper. SANGUIS Draconis. Dragon's Blood. SANGUISORBA [Pimpinella] Burnet. SANICULA mas Fuchfii five Diapensia J.B. the male Sanicle of J.B.

SANTALUM album, white Sanders. citrinum, yellow Sanders. rubrum, red Sanders.

SANTONICUM, Wormseed.

The Leaves and Bark,

The Leaves and Flowers The Leaves

The Herb

The Bark The Leaves The Flowers The Berries The Leaves

The Leaves The Tops The Root The Herb

The Leaves

The Wood

The Seed

SAPONARIA, Sopewort; major læ-The Herb vis C. B. great smooth Sopewort The Root of C. B. SARCOCOLLA, Gum Sarcocolla. The Gum SARSAPARILLA, Sarfaparill The Root SASSAFRAS, Saffafras, Ague Tree. The Bark The Root SATUREIA, Savory; hortenfis five The Root Cunila fativa Plinii C. B. Garden Savory, or the wild manured Marjoram of Pliny, C. B. The Roots SATYRIUM mas, Male Satyrion; Orchis morio mas foliis maculatis C. B. Male Foolstones with spotted Leaves of C. B. SATYRIUM foemina, Female Saty-The Root rion; Orchis morio fæmina C.B. female Foolstones of C. B. The Herb SAXIFRAGA alba, white Saxifrage; and Root rotundifolia alba C. B white Saxifrage with round Leaves of C. B. The Seed SAXIFRAGA vulgaris, common Saxiand Root frage; Seseli pratensis C. B. Meadow Saxifrage of C. B. The Herb SCABIOSA, Scabious; major communior hirsuta folio laciniato J.B. common great bairy Scabious with cut Leaves of J. B. SCAMMONIUM, Scammony. SCARIOLA [Endivia] Endive. SCHENANTHUS [Juncus odoratus]

Squinanthum, Camel's Hay. SCILLA alba, the white Squill; Scil-

Squill, or Sea Onion of C. B.

la radice alba C.B. white rooted

rubra, red Squill; Scilla vulgaris radice rubra, common red rooted Squill, or Sea Onion The Root

SCLA-

SCLAREA [Horminum sativum] Garden Clary.	
SCOLOPENDRIA [Cetrach, Asplenium] Spleenwort.	
SCOLYMUS [Cinaria] the Artichoke. SCORDIUM, Germander; Scordium Legitimum Park. the true Scrodium or Water Germander of Parkinson.	The Herb
SCORODONIA [Salvia agrestis] Wood Sage.	The Herb
SCORZONERA latifolio sinuata C.B. Scorzonera, or Vipers Grass of C.B.	The Root
SCROPHULARIA nodosa fætida C.B. common knobbed rooted Figwort of C. B.	The Root
SCROPHULARIA aquatica major C. B. Water Betony, or Water Fig-	The Herb
SCROPHULARIA minor [Chelido- nium minus] Pilewort.	The Root
Sebesten [Myxa] Sebestens; Se- besten Domestica C. B. Garden Sebestens of C. B.	The Fruit
SECALE Ger. Rie of Gerard.	The Seed
SEDUM [Sempervivum] large Hous- leek; Sedum majus vulgare C.B. great common Housleek of C.B. minus, the lesser Housleek; mi- nus teretefolium album C.B. white narrow leaved flowered Stone-Crop, or Prickmadam minimum [Illecebra] Wall Pepper.	The Herb
Senecio minor vulgaris C.B. the lesser common Groundsel of C.B.	The Herb
SENELLA [Spinæ albæ fructus] Hawes, the Fruit of the white Thorn	The Fruit
Z 2	SENE-

SENEGA, Gum Seneca.

SENA Alexandrina [Senna] Alexan- The Leaves drian Senna.

SEPTINERVIA [Plantago latifolia] The Herb common broad, or seven ribbed Plantain.

SERIOLA [Endivia] Endive. SERIS [Cichorum] Succory.

SERPENTARIA Virginiana, Virginian The Root Snake-root.

SERPYLUM vulgare minus C. B. the The Herb lesser common Mother of Thyme of C. B.

Sesamum, the Oily purging Grain. The Seed Seseli [Siler montanum] Hartwort, The Leaves or Mountain Siler; Ligusticum The Seed quod Seseli Offic. C. B. Lovage, or the Officinal Hartwort of C. B.

SIGILLUM Solomonis [Polygona- The Root tum? Solomon's Seal.

SILER montanum [Seseli] Mountain Hartwort.

SILIGO [Secale] Rye.

SILIQUA dulcis [Caroba, Ceratia] The Fruit Siliqua edulis C. B. the Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread of C. B.

SINAPI, Mustard; Sinapi siliqua latiuscula glabra, semine russo sive vulgare J. B. common jagged broad podded Mustard, with brown Seed of J. B.

SINAPI album, white Mustard; siliqua hirsuta semine albo J. B. hairy podded Mustard with a white Seed of J. B.

SISARUM, Siser; Sisarum Germa- The Root norum C. B. German Skirrets of C. B.

SISYM

SISIMBRIUM [Mentha aquatica] Water Mint.

SMYRNIUM [Hipposelinum] Alexanders.

Solanum hortense [vulgare] Offic. The Herb C. B. common Nightshade of the The Berries Shops of C. B.

> Lignosum [Dulcamara] bitter sweet, woody Nightshade.

SOLDANELLA [Brassica marina] The Herb Scotch Scurvy-grass.

SONCHUS asper laciniatus C. B. The Leaves prickly Sowthistle of C. B.

Lævis laciniatus latifolius C.B. fmooth broad Leaved Sow-Thiftle of C. B.

Nasturtium sylvestre tenuissime divisum C. B. wild Cresses, divided into very small Leaves of C. B.

SORBUS sativa C. B. the Garden The Fruit service Tree of C. B.

SPATULA fœtida [Xyris] flinking The Root Gladwin; Iris sylvestris, quam Xyrim vocant, Raii Syn. wild

Orris, called Xyris, Ray's Synopsis.

Spelta [Zea] Spelt Zea; Briza The Seed dicta vel monococcos Germanica C. B. German Spelt, with a single Berry, called Briza, of

C. B.

SPICA vulgaris, common Spike; La- The Leaves vendula latifolio C. B. broad leav'd and Flowers Lavender of C. B.

Spica nardi [Nardus Indica] Spike- The Root nard.

Spina alba, white Thorn; Mespilus Apii folio sylvestris spinosa five Oxyacantha C. B. the prickly wild Medler, with a smallage Leaf, or the Berberry Tree of C. B.

SPINA Cervina folutiva [Rhamnus The Berries Catharticus] Buckthorn.

SPINACHIA, mas & fæmina J.B. The Leaves the Male and Female Spinage of J.B.

SPONGIA, the Spunge.

SQUILLA [Scilla] the Squill Sea The Root
Onion.

STACTE [Myrrha] Myrrh.

STAPHYSAGRIA, Staves Acre: Del- The Seed phinium Plantani folio Tourn.Inst.

The Plantain leaved Delphinium of Tournefort.

S.T. C. H.A.S. Arabica, Arabian Stæ- The Flowers chas; Stæchas purpurea C. B. French Lavender.

Citrina, Heliocrysum, seu Stœ- The Flowers chas citrina angustisolia C.B.

Godly Locks, or the yellow narrow leaved Stæchas of C.B.

STRAMONIUM majus album Parkin. The Herb the greater white Thorn Apple of Parkinson.

STYRAX calamita, Storax.

STYRAX liquida, liquid Storax.

SUBER latifolium J. B. the broad The Bark leaved Cork Tree of J. B.

Succisa [Morfus Diabolus] Devils The Herb

SUMACH [Rhus obsoniorum] common Sumach. SYMPHYTUM [Consolida major]

T.

TABACUM [Nicotiana] Tobacco.

TACAMAHACCA, Tacamahac.

Comfrey.

TAMARINDUS Ger. Tamarinds of Gerard.

TAMARISCUS, Tamarisk; Tamarix altera folio tenuiore, sive Gallica C. B. fine leaved or French Tamarisk of C. B.

TANACETUM vulgare Park. the common Tansey of Parkinson.

TAPSUS barbatus [Verbascum]

Mullein.

TARAXACUM [Dens Leonis] Dandelion.

TARTARUM album, white Tartar. TARTARUM rubrum, red Tartar.

TELEPHIUM [Crassula] Orpin; Telephium vulgare C. B. the common Orpin of C. B.

TEREBINTHINA.

Chia Scio
Argentorat. Strasburgh
Cypria Cypress
Veneta Venice
Turpentine

THAPSIA, Carota folio C. B. deadly Carret of C. B.

THEA, Tea.

THLAPSI, Treacle Mustard; Thlaspi arvense siliquis latis C. B. the Field broad podded Treacle Mustard of C. B.

The Fruit

The Bark
The Leaves
The Wood

The Leaves

The Leaves

The Herb and Root

The Leaves

The Root

The Leaves
The Seed

THUS

THUS masculum [Olibanum] Male Frankincense, THUS Vulgare, cammon Frankincense. THURIS, Manna, Dust of Frankin-THUYA [Arbor Vitæ] the Tree of The Leaves Life. THYMALEA foliis lini C. B. The Leaves Spurge, with Flax Leaves. The Berries THYMUS, Time; —vulgaris folio The Herb tenuiore C.B. common fine leaved Time of C. B. TILIA, the Lime Tree; fæmina fo-The Bark liore majore C. B. the Female or The Leaves larger leaved Lime Tree of C. B. The Flowers TITHYMALIS [Efula] Spurge. TORMENTILLA [Hetaphyllum] fyl-The Herb vestris C. B. the wild Tormentil and Root of C. B. TOTA bona [Mercurialis, Bonus Henricus] English Mercury. The Gum TRAGACANTHA, the Goats Thern. The Fruit TRIBULUS aquaticus, Water Calthrops. The Leaves TRICHOMANES, five Polytricum officinarum C. B. Common or English Black Maiden Hair of C. B. TRIFOLIUM acetosum [Lujula] The Herb Wood Sorrel. Aureum [Hepatica nobilis] The Herb Noble Liverwort, or Golden Trefoil.

Odoratum [Lotus Urbana] The Seed

Sweet Trefoil.

Paludosum, Trifolium palustre The Leaves C. B. Marsh Trefoil. Buckbean of C. B.

Vulgare, Clover; pratense pur- The Herb pureum C. B. Purple Meadow Trefoil of C. B.

TTISSAGO [Chamedrys] German-

TRITICUM, Wheat.

TUNICA [Cariophillus] Clove Gillyflower.

TURBETH [Turpethum] Turbith. Tussilago [Farfara] Coltsfoot.

The Grain

The Flower

The Root The Leaves

VACCINIA [Myrtillus] Whortle The Fruit Berries.

VALERIANA [Phu] major, the The Root greater Valerian; hortenfis, Phu folio Olusarri Dioscoridis C. B. Phu or Garden Valerian of Dioscorides C. B.

VALERIANA minor, the leffer Vale- The Root rian; palustris minor C. B. small Marsh Valerian of C. B.

VALERIANA Sylvestris, Wild Vale- The Root rian; sylvestris major foliis angustioribus, Morison; the greater narrow leaved wild Valerian of Morison.

VANILLA [Banilia] Vanellos.

VERATRUM [Helleborus] Hellebore. The Root VERBASCUM [Taplus barbatus] mas latifolium luteum C. B. the yellow broad leaved Mullein of C. B.

The Leaves

VERBENA, communis flore cœru- The Herb leo C.B. common Vervain.

VERMICULARIS [Sedum minus]

Stonecrop.

VERONICA mas [Betonica Pauli] The Herb
mas supina & vulgatissima C.B.
the most common Pauls Betony, or
Male Speedwel of C.B.

VERONICA fœmina [Elatine]

VETONICA [Caryophillus] Clove Gillyflower.

VICIA, the Vetch; sativa vulgaris, The Seed semine nigro C. B. common black
Tare or Vetch of C. B.

VINCETOXICUM [Asclepias] Swal- The Root low-wort.

VINUM, Wine.

VIOLA, the Violet; Martia, purpu- The Leaves rea flore simplici odorato C. B. Flower and the March purple Violet, with a Seed.

Simple sweet Flower of C. B.

Tricolor hortensis repens C.B. The Herb

Pansies or Harts-Ease of three
different Colours, growing in
the Gardens of C.B.

VIPERARIA [Scorzonera] Vipers The Root Grass, Scorzonera.

VIRGA aurea Golden Rod; aurea The Herb vulgaris latifolia C. B. common broad leaved Golden Rod of C. B.

Viscus Aucupum, Birdlime. Quercinus, Misletoe of Oak.

The Leaves and Wood The Seed

VITEX [Agnus Castus] the Chast.
Tree.
VITIS alba [Bryonia] Bryony.

VITIS alba [Bryonia] Bryony. VITIS vinifera, the Vine.

ULMARI

and Seed

ULMARIA [Regina Prati] Meadow The Herb Sweet.

ULMUS, vulgaris Park. the common The Bark Elm-tree of Parkinson. The Leaves

UMBILICUS Veneris [Cotyledon The Leaves Venus's Navel, or Navel-wort.

VOMICA Nux, the vomiting Nut.

URTICA, the Nettle; major vul- The Herb garis C. B. the greater stinging Nettle of C. B.

Romana five mas cum globulis J. B. the Roman Male Nettle, with Clusters of J. B. Mortua [Lamium] Dead Nettle.

USNEA [Muscus Arboreus] Tree Moss.

Uva crispa [Grossularia] Goose- The Fruit

UVE passæ majores, Raisins of the Sun.

minores Corinthiacæ, Currants. UVE Quercinæ, Oak Apples.

W.

WINTERANUS CORTEX [Canella alba Winters Bark, or the white Cinnamon.

X.

XANTHIUM [Lappa minor] Small The Herb Burdock. and Root

XYLOALOE [Lignum Aloes] Wood The Wood of Aloes.

XYRIS [Spatula fœtida] stinking The Root Gladwyn.

ZEA

Z.

ZEA [Spelta] Spelt, St. Peter's Corn.	The Seed
ZEDOARIA longa, long Zedoary.	The Root
rotunda, round Zedoary.	The Root
ZINZIBER, Ginger.	The Root
ZIZYPHA, the Jubeb Tree.	The Fruit
ZERUMBET, Zerumbeth.	The Root





ANIMALIA.

ANIMALS, and their Parts.

A.

APES, Bees.
ASELLI [Millepedes, Onisci] Wood Lice, Hog Lice.

B.

BUFONES, Toads.

C

CANCRI fluviatiles, Crawfish.
CANTHARIDES, Spanish Flies.
COCCINILLE [Cochinille] Cochineel.

H.

HIRUDINES [Sanguifugæ] Leeches.

Τ.

LIMACES terrestres [Cochleæ terrestres] Snails.
LUMBRICI terrestres [Vermes terrestres] Earth.
Worms.

М

MILLEPEDES [Aselli] Wood Lice.

S

Scinci, Shinks.
Scorpiones terrestres, Scorpions.

v.

VIPERÆ, Vipers.

ANIMA-



ANIMALIUM Partes excrementa aliaque ab iis desumpta.

The Parts and Excrements of ANI-MALS, and things taken from them.

guedo,

Anatis, of a Duck. Anseris, of a Goofe. Anguilla, of an Eel. Apri, of a Boar. Adeps Ax-ungia, Pin- The Fat Hominis, of a Man. Leporis, of a Hare. Porci, of a Hog. Serpentis, of a Serpent. Taxi [Meli] of a Badger. Ursi, of a Bear.

ALBUM GRÆCUM [stercus caninum] Dozs Turd ASTRAGALUS Leporis Sthe Huckle- an Hare Talus 7 (Suis bone of Sa Sow [Talus] Suis

BEZOAR Occidentalis, Occidental Bezoar Orientalis, Oriental BUTYRUM insulum, fresh Butter.

CALCULUS è vesica humana, the Stone out of a human Bladder.

CARO

CARO Viperina, Vipers Flesh.

CASTOREUM, Gastor.

CERA {virginia}
Alba {white}
flava
CHELÆ Cancorum, Crabs Claws.

Cornu

Cornu

CORNU Alcis.

Cervi

Rhinocerotis
Unicornu [Monocerotis]

An Elk
the Horn of a
Stag
of a Rhinoceros
of a Uniocorn

DENS {Apri Elephanti [Ebur]} Tooth of a Boar for an Elephant [Equi marini] Tooth of a Sea Horse

EBUR [Dens Elephanti] Ivory, Elephants Tooth.

Exuviæ serpentis [Spolium serpentis] the Slough
of a Snake.

FEL Bovis Leporis the Gall of an Hare a Bull Folliculi Bombycum, Silkworms Bags.

H. HEPAR Anguillæ, the Liver of an Eel.

I. ICTHYOCOLLA, Fish Glew, Ising Glass.

L.

Bezor {Orientalis {Oriental} } Bezoar

Coccidentalis {Occidental} Bezoar

Coccidentalis {Occidentalis {Occidental} Bezoar

Coccidentalis {Occidentalis {

M.

MANDIBULI Lucii, the Jan of a Pike.

MARGARITÆ [Uniones] Pearls.

MEDULLA Cruris Cervi, the Marrow of a Stag's-

Leg.

MEL {commune } common } Honey.

Moschus, Musk. Mumia, Mummy.

Ο.

OCULI CRANCORUM, Crabs Eyes.

Ovi Gallinacei { Albumen } the White } of a Hen's Testa } the Yolk } Egg.

Os Sè Corde Cervi, the Bone of a Stag's Heart. Sepiæ, Cuttle Bone.

P.

PELLICULÆ Stomachi Gallinæ interiores, the inward Skin of the Gizzard of a Hen.

PILI Leporis, Hairs Fur.

PROPOLIS, Bee Bread.

PRIAPUS {Cervi } the Piste of {a Stag. Tortoise.

SANGUIS Hirfi, the Blood of a Goat.

SERICUM crudum, Raw Silk.

Bovinum Beef
Cervinum Deer's
Hircinum Goat's
Ovinum Mutton
Vaccinum Cow's

SPERMA Ceti, Parma City.

Spolium Serpentis [Exuviæ Serpentis] the Cast Skin, the Slough of a Snake.

4

Anseris
Canis [Album
Græcum]
Columbæ
Equi [Fimus
equinus]
Pavonis

Che Dung of a Goose.

of a Dog.

of a Pigeon.

Horse Dung.

the Dung of a Peacock.

T.

TALUS [A-] Leporinus Sthe Hucklehone of a Hare.

ftragulus] Suillus of a Sow.

TELÆ Aranearum, Spiders Web.

Blattæ Bysan- Shells of Blatta Bysantiæ [Unguis] tine, or sweet Hoof. Odoratus] Cancorum of Crabs. TESTÆ A-Dentalium the Tooth Shell. quatilium Entalium the Entaglia. Mater perla-Mother of Pearl. rum Sepiæ testæ Cutle Bone. Os sepiæ] Sea Navel. Umbilicus marinus

U.

VERRUCE pedum Equinorum, Warts growing on Horses Feet.

ANGULA Alcis, Elks Hoof.

Usnea Cranii Humani, Moss growing on a human Skull.

Z.

ZIBETHUM, Civet.

Diates spirates

MARINA.

Things belonging to the Sea.

A.

Ambra grifea, Ambergreace.

B.
BITUMEN Judaicum [Asphaltus] Judaick Pitch.

C

CARABE { album | white | flavum [citrinum] | yellow | Amberation | Gagates] | jet, black } Amberation | Corral | Corral

T.

LAPIS SPONGIE, Spunge Stone.

P.

PUMEX, Pumice Stone.

S.

SAL marinus, Sea Salt.
SPONGIA, Spunge.
SUCCINUM [Carabe] Amber.



MINERALIA. MINERALS.

Terræ Officinales, Sales, Sulphurea.

Officinal Earths, Salts and Sulphers.

TerræMedicamentofæ, Medicinal Earths.

Argilla, Clay.

Bolus Armenia, Armenian Bole.

Bohemica, Bohemian Bole.

Gimolia Candida, Tobacco Pipe Clay.

Purpurascens, Fullers Earth.

Creta, Chalk.

Creta præ- Calx Viva, Quick Lime.

parata Extincta, Slack Lime.

Gypsum, Plaister of Paris.

Japonica [Catechu] Japan Earth.

Lemnia, Earth of Lemnos.

Melitea, Earth of Malta.

Ochra, Oker.

Silesiaca, Silesian Earth.

Tripolitana Tripolis Tripoly.

Rubrica fabrilis, red Oker.

A Catalogue of

Plumeum, Plumofum [Sciffile] Feathered Scissil Alum. Alumen Rupeum [Rochi] Gallis, Offic. Roch Alum. Ammoniacus, Sal Ammoniac. Communis, common Salt. Tincar [Borax] Tincal, Borax. Sales, Salts Gemmæ, Sal Gem. Nitrum, Niter, Salt Peter. Tartarus, Tartar. Album, white Vitriol. Vitriolum [Romanum] Cœruleum, Rom. Vitriol. (Viride, green Vitriol, Citrinum, aureum, [Auripigmentum, Rifigallum] yellow Nati-Arsnick, Orpiment. vum Rubrum [Sandaracha Græcorum] red Arfeni-Ar fnick. cum Factititium, Album, Crystallinum, white Arsnick, Ratsbane. Ambergrisea, Ambergreact. Sulphurea, Bitumen Asphaltos, Jewish Pitch. Sulphurs. Naptha, Naptha. Succi- Salbum, white Amber. num Tavum, yellow Amb. Petroleum, Oil of Petre. Nativum [Vivum] Sulphur Sulphur,) Vive, Native Sulphur. Brimstone Factititium [Caballinum] common Brimstone.



Lapides pretiosi Medicamentosi.

Medicinal precious Stones.

Ætites [Aquillæ Lapis] Eagle Stone.

Alabastrum [Alabastrites] Alabaster.

Amethy stus, the Amethyst.

Beryllus, the Berryl.

Bezoar, Bezoar.

Lapis Calaminaris [Cadmia] Calamine Stone.

Corallium {album, white Coral. rubrum, red Coral.

Granates, the Granet.

Hæmatites, Blood Stone.

Hyacynthus, Facinth.

Jaspis, the Fasper. Judaicus Lapis, Judaic Stone.

Lapis Lazuli, Azure Stone.

Lapis Lyncis [Belemnites] Thunder Stone.

Magnes, the Load Stone.

Margaritæ, Pearls.

Osteocolla, Bone Binder.

Sapphirus, Sapphire.

Sardus [Sarda Corneolus] the Cornelian Stone.

Smyris [Smerillus] Emery.

Smaragdus, Emerald.

Lapis Specularis [Selenites] Selenite.

Topasius [Chrysolithos] the Topas.

Talcum, Talk.

CACTORESTONO.

Metalla & Mineralia Metallis affinia, & Recrementa Metallica.

Metals, and Minerals akin to Metals, and Metallick Recrements.

```
Aurum, Gold.
         Argentum, Silver.
         Æs, Brass.
Metalla, & Cuprum, Copper.
        Plumbum, Lead.
Metals
                 Nativum, Iron.
        Ferrum Præparatum aut Facti- Steel.
                     tium [Chalybs]
                         (Nativa, 3
Mineralia
              Cinnabaris.
  Metallis
  affinia,
Minerals akin Mercurius [Hydrar-
                                    Ouick silver
                 gyrus, Argentum
                 vivum
              Antimonium, Antimony.
Recrementa Me-(Chalcitis.
  tallica nativa,
                 Marcasita [Bis- 5 Marcasite,
Native Recre-
                                 2 Bifbmuth.
  ments of Metals ( muthum]
Recrementa Lithar- Auri, Litharge of Gold gyrus Argenti, Litharge Silver
  Plumbi, Plumbago, [Molybdæna] Plumbage.
            [Ceruffa Sandix] 3 white Lead.
Factitions
Recrements
            Cerus,
  of Lead Minum vulgare red Lead.
                                      Recrementa
```

Recrementa

Recrementa

Aris,

Recrements

of Copper

Aris

Cadmia qua Tutia offi. Tutty.

Tutia quæ Pompholyx

offi. [nihil album]

Spodium [Nihil Griseum]

Putty.





NUNCUPATIONUM

Quarundam plura uno titulo complectentium Explicatio.

The Explication of many Simples, which are comprehended under one Title.

Quinque Radices Aperientes.

The five Opening Roots.

Apii, Smallage.
Asparagis, Asparagus.
Fœniculi, Fennel.
Petroselini, Parsley.

Rusci [Brusci] Butchers Broom.

Quinque Herbæ Emollientes.

The five emollient Herbs.

Althæa,
Beta,
Bets.
Malva,
Mercurialis,
Viola,
Marshmallows.
Meets.
Mallows.
Mercury.
Violet.

Quinque Herbæ Capillares. The five Capillary Herbs.

Adianthum nigrum, Black Maidenhair.

Adianthum album [Ruta] White Maidenhair. muraria, Salvia vitæ]

Ceterach [Scolopen- Spleenwort.

Lingua Cervina [Phyl-] Harts-tongue.

Polytrichum, Golden Maidenhair.

QUATUOR FLORES CORDIALES.

The four Cordial Flowers.

Boraginis,
Buglossi,
Rosarum,
Violarum,
Porrage.
Borrage.
Roses.
Violarum,
Violets.

QUATUOR SEMINA CALIDA MAJORA CAR-

The four greater Carminative hot Seeds.

Anisi, Aniseeds.
Carui [Carei] Carraway Seeds.
Cumini, Cummin Seed.
Fæniculi, Fennel Seed.

QUATUOR SEMINA CALIDA Minore.

The four lesser hot Seeds.

Ammeos,
Amomi,
Apii,
Dauci,
Bishops Weed.
Stone Parsley.
Smallage.
Wild Carrot.

QUATUOR SEMINA FRIGIDA. The four greater cold Seeds.

Citrulli, Water Melon.
Cucumeris, Cowcumber.
Cucurbitæ, Gourd.
Melonum, Melon.

QUATUOR SEMINA FRIGIDA MINORA. The four lesser cold Seeds.

Cichorii, Succory.
Endiviæ, Endive.
Lactucæ, Lettice.
Portulacæ, Purslain.

FRAGMENTA QUINQUE LAPIDUM PRETIOSORUM. The Fragments of the five pretions Stones.

Granati, Granet.
Hyacinthi, Jacint.
Sapphiri, Sapphire.
Sardæ [Corneoli,] the Cornelion.
Smaragdi, Emerald.





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with the first of $m{a}$.	그들이 많아 하는 이번 가게 되었다. 그는 일이 없어 되어 되었다는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없어 없다면	of Mars, opening ibid.
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